

# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

## Fate of Small Business



VOL. XLVI

<

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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>

NO. 11

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



# ON EVERY JOB

## THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

Brother Kelly dedicates the following poem to "a grand old-timer, John 'Spike' Kelly, Brother lineman of L. U. 468 and a good one, too."

### SULLIVAN'S IRISH STEW

Shure it's a grand time we're havin' and a big feed,  
Everybody's eating everything they need,  
Hot dogs, clams, and tasty cold cuts too,  
When up pipes Sullivan, "Where's the Irish stew?"  
Sullivan doesn't like whiskey, and beer is also out,  
But his yen for eating will surely bring on the gout,  
The stuff you have laid out 'tis fine, that's true,  
But where in heck is "Sullivan's Irish stew?"  
"When I go out to have myself a load of fun,  
I don't like my meat thrown at me in a bun,  
You can eat hot dogs, clams and cold cuts, too,  
Just give me what I want, a good old Irish stew.  
Spike Sullivan may just as well have stayed at home  
As toward the Union Hall he started to roam,  
Because the committee, who number just a few,  
Completely forgot Sullivan and his Irish stew.  
I've journeyed all over these United States,  
Seen good food piled high on many plates,  
But never in my travels have I come to view,  
A local union shindig, without an Irish stew.  
Maybe it's the youngsters who will take our place,  
Or a change coming over the whole human race  
But I'll be darned and darned all over too,  
If I can't lick the guy who cancelled Irish stew."  
STEPHEN E. KELLY,  
L. U. No. 468.

### NEW CABINET OFFICER

The war was ended long ago. What is the trouble that we have no peace yet? It is simply because all the countries have war secretaries but no peace secretaries.  
A. SHATCHON,  
L. U. No. 3.

### WITH APOLOGIES

Marshall Leavitt from K. C.  
One day in '39 said to me,  
Can you write this rhyme and rot  
That bothers my disposition?  
I said some day I'll show you what I've got  
In the way of competition.  
To my son who was an electrician in the U.S.N.  
I wrote this advice with my fountain pen.  
Here's a suggestion from your pappy  
That will make your captain happy.  
Keep your ohms, watts and amps at the proper rating,  
I know that's right that's why I'm stating.  
Now if the nuts in a motor should rattle a lot  
Maybe it's a squirrel cage type you've got.  
Your ohms law won't help you when you're in a jam  
You'd better call a maintenance man.  
If he doesn't know what is missin'  
Better try another electrician.

LARRY VERNIER,  
L. U. No. 1.

### A MAN OF HONOR

Tenant: "Sorry, but I can't pay you this week."  
Landlord: "But you said that last week and the week before and the week before that."  
Tenant: "Well, didn't I keep my word?"  
FRANK LOOMIS,  
L. U. No. 306.

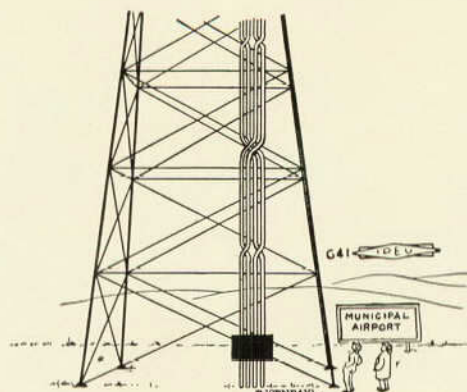
### MINDOGRAPH WANTED

An urgent flash is hereby sent  
To fertile brains of every kind.  
Combine your skill and help invent  
A device to delve in depths of the mind.  
A machine to reveal forbidden "ism" in those  
Who dare to oppose the Tafts and their kind;  
To unearth un-American thoughts, expose  
The interior of a union leader's mind.  
To point out those whose beliefs do not comply  
With NAM's destructive, outrageous plan;  
And then all human rights they will deny  
To those who fight the unconstitutional ban.  
Enormous profits are guaranteed  
To ambitious inventors with proper skill;  
For the gadget Taft and Hartley need  
They'll compel the people to pay the bill!  
And they who'd bar the freedom of thought,  
Within their skulls "gray matter" is naught!  
A Brr o' Luck,  
Abe Glick,  
L. U. No. 3.

Here's a little contribution from Brother Ball of L. U. No. 532. He told us not to tell anyone but he really likes the "hurdy-gurdy" life he is leading.

### AN ELECTRICIAN'S LIFE

An electrician rises at the crack of dawn  
Pulls on his pants and stifles a yawn.  
He lights the stove and eats a snack,  
Rubs his aching, muscle-bound back.  
Mrs. Smith must have that plug in today  
Mrs. Brown's light "fixed right away."  
"My brooder for my new chicks won't work,  
Hurry right over!" says Mr. Jerk.  
Hurry here, hurry there, fourteen hours a day,  
On through the week until late Saturday.  
Ah! Sunday morning! I can sleep late  
Won't have to get up until after eight.  
Oh yeah! At five-fifteen on the old front door  
Knock! Knock! Knock! Knock! and knock some more.  
Just a goodly neighbor come to tell,  
There was a storm last night and some wire  
(hot) fell!  
So on with the pants, my shirt, my shoes  
Back to the grind on Sundays too!  
FRANK J. BELL,  
L. U. No. 532.



Can I help it? He's an old lineman—insisted on transpositions and phantoms - - -  
CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,  
L. U. No. 18.

### THIS SITUATION GOT HIS GOAT

Many of our readers will probably recall that economy-of-scarcity period not too long ago when crops were being plowed under, fallow sows were being killed, etc.

Through politics a certain man whose ignorance of farm life was colossal got a job going from farm to farm, checking the live stock off a list and killing any animals in excess of each farm's quota. On one farm the man was confronted by an ancient billy goat. He looked at the goat, then at his list, hesitated a while and then went back to town and phoned the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington.

"Mr. Secretary," he said, "Today I saw an animal on a farm that wasn't listed but I thought I'd better talk it over with you before I killed it."

"What kind of an animal?" asked the Secretary.

"To tell the truth, I don't know. I never saw one like it before," said the fellow. "Well, describe it to me," said the Secretary.

"He's a skinny old buzzard," said the guy, "with a long white beard and he stinks like the devil."

"For heaven's sake!" cried the Secretary in alarm. "Don't kill him! That's the farmer!"

SLEEPY STEVE,  
L. U. No. 9.

### SUCCESS

What is success?  
A roomy, many-gabled home?  
A stream-lined car, so sleek and rich and new?  
Or pride that you have done your day's work well?  
Success is often point of view.  
D. A. HOOVER,  
L. U. No. 1306.

### THE ANSWERS!

Here are the promised answers to Brother Drummond's electrical questions and nonsense quiz of last month.

- (1) The green tree bender. The old-timers bent large conduit in the forks of a tree.
- (2) Almost all inside wiremen carry knock-out punches on the job. (To be furnished by the contractor.)
- (3) Hatfield Electric Company of Indianapolis, Indiana. (A union contractor for many years.)
- (4) Cutlerhammer.
- (5) All inside men have narrow backs.
- (6) In too many locals it is as hard for a traveling member to enter as it was for the camel to enter the eye of a needle.
- (7) Green field.
- (8) They both wear spurs.
- (9) H.P.—horsepower. H. P. Foley Electric Company, Washington, D. C. (Union contractor for many years.)
- (10) New Jersey. Ampere is the name of one small town in New Jersey.
- (11) Because he is "Petty."
- (12) Because he learned that electric generators all had north poles.
- (13) L. U. No. 584, Tulsa, Oklahoma, is known as the Oil Capital of the world.
- (14) The I.B.E.W. Building is located on South Second Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico. It is the new home of L. U. No. 611.  
T. O. DRUMMOND,  
L. U. No. 584.



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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.  
The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## Magazine

## CHAT

One of the criticisms of the labor movement from many different sources is that labor does not pay enough attention to public relations. Contrary to this criticism is the work of the California State Federation of Labor. This strong state organization publishes a weekly news letter which is well edited and sound in substance.

\* \* \*

The mid-September issue of this weekly news letter treats the following subjects:

"Full employment can be maintained only through maintenance of consumer purchasing power."

"Consumer cooperatives aid labor in battling high prices."

"Shorter work day increases efficiency."

"Free enterprise depends upon labor-management peace."

\* \* \*

In discussing full employment, the California bulletin points out that our present economy virtually operates on a 60-million job basis. It concludes with a paragraph:

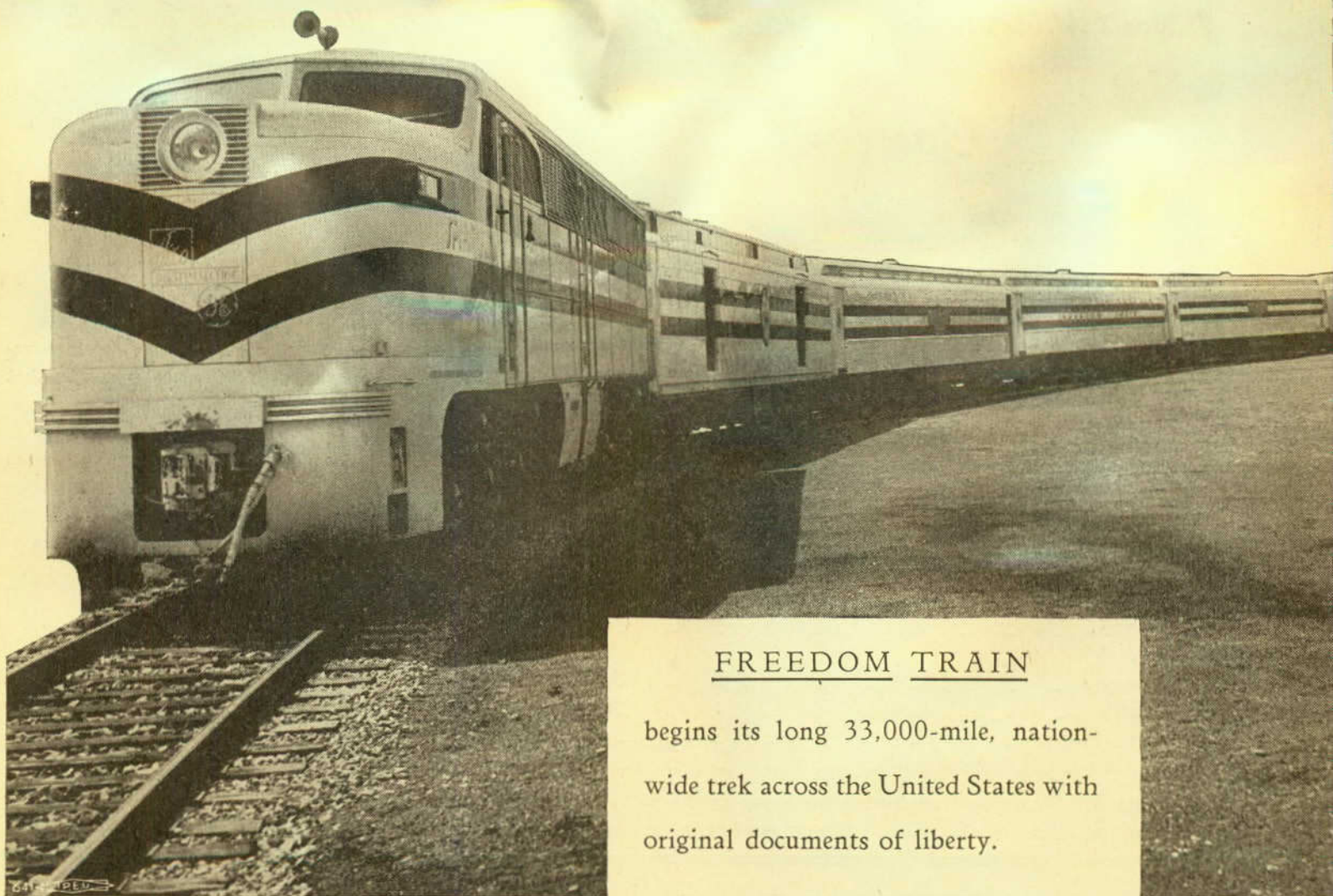
"The American Federation of Labor over a period of many years has emphasized the consumer purchasing power in the form of wages as one of the most important factors in a successful American economy."

\* \* \*

In view of the permanent place that co-operatives are now taking in the A. F. of L. program, this comment is interesting:

"Every A. F. of L. member spends at least \$800 a year on living necessities. If this is spent in cooperative stores, it will be used to fight for fair prices and good quality."

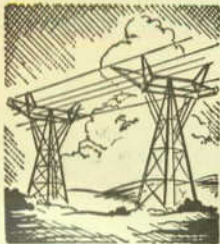




### FREEDOM TRAIN

begins its long 33,000-mile, nationwide trek across the United States with original documents of liberty.





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## SMALL BUSINESS *Is* *Fighting for Its Life*

TEN chances to one, that grocery store across the street from your house is part of a chain. Ten chances to one the drug store where you buy your tooth paste is part of a chain. In fact, if you look up and down your street it would be difficult to find the so-called independent shop, or the so-called little business. This is the trend that has been going forward for many years in the United States. Whether it was temporarily arrested during the war is still hard to ascertain, but it concerns every labor man in the country and for that matter every citizen.

### They Helped a Lot

Go back through labor history. There is many an unsung corner grocer who aided the labor movement in its struggle. This particular corner grocer in a working-class neighborhood often gave credit for food to striking workers, and by his giving credit financed the strike in large part. These grocers are now gone, and the union must depend upon its own defense funds.

What is a little business? A little business might be defined as anything less than a million-dollars-a-year-business. Many of the electrical contractors in the United States must be classed as little business. Here is another reason why electrical workers and other labor people should be interested in the fate of small business.

Let's look at the statistical record. Here is a table put out by the Federal Trade Commission indicating the extent of mergers during the six years between 1940 and 1946.

### Mergers and Acquisitions of Manufacturing and Mining Concerns, by Industry, 1940-46

Industry of acquiring company	Total number of firms merged or acquired	Percent
Nondurable goods industries, total	864	52.1
Food and kindred products	300	18.1
Food	210	12.7
Beverages	90	5.4
Tobacco manufactures	4	.2
Textiles and apparel	*117	7.1
Paper and allied products	67	4.1
Printing and publishing	19	1.1
Chemicals	171	10.3
Drugs and medicines	72	4.3
Other chemicals	99	6.0
Petroleum and coal products	133	8.0
Rubber products	18	1.1
Leather products	11	.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	24	1.4
Durable goods industries, total	650	39.2

### New concentrations of business and industry crowd old areas where small fellows flourished

Industry of acquiring company	Total number of firms merged or acquired	Percent
Primary metals	120	7.2
Iron and steel (basic)	93	5.6
Other primary metals	27	1.6
Fabricated metals	87	5.3
Nonelectrical machinery	136	8.2
Electrical machinery	88	5.3
Transportation equipment	126	7.6
Professional and scientific instruments	19	1.2
Lumber and furniture	37	2.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	37	2.2
Other total	144	8.7
Mining	50	3.0
Nonmanufacturing	94	5.7
Grand total	*1,658	100.0

\* Not including 175 additional cases recorded in a special survey of Textile World, July 1946, which would bring the total for textiles and apparel to 292 and the grand total to 1,833.

Sources of data: U. S. Department of Commerce, based on actions reported by Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Corp.

### Look at the Trend

A feature of this trend is put this way by the Federal Trade Commission:

"A particularly striking feature of the current merger movement is the importance of acquisitions in several of the traditionally 'small business' industries. More than one-third of the total number of acquisitions were accounted for by only three industries, namely, food, non-electrical machinery, and textiles and apparel—all predominantly 'small business' fields."

The Federal Trade Commission goes on to say:

"The increase in the merger movement following VJ-day parallels very closely the sharp upward movement which took place at the end of World War I. The wave of mergers and acquisitions at the end of the First World War extended through 1919, 1920, and the early part of 1921, until it was interrupted by the postwar depression.

The movement was greatly accelerated in the middle of the '20s and carried to all-time heights in 1928 and 1929.

"During wartime, there is little incentive for large corporations to acquire small businesses. New facilities which are needed to produce war products are generally supplied by the Government. However, as victory

looms in sight, and the elements of competition and control over markets again become important, there occurs a revival of interest in mergers and acquisitions. Furthermore, big corporations generally emerge from war periods with large amounts of liquid funds which can be used to support intensive merger activity. At the end of 1945, the 62 largest listed manufacturing corporations held 8.4 billion dollars of net working capital, which was largely in highly liquid form. This amount was sufficient to purchase the assets of nearly 90 percent of the total number of all other manufacturing corporations in the United States.

"Thus the large corporations have sufficient funds to support a high level of merger activity for years to come, particularly in those industries in which small business still continues to occupy an important position."

### Competition Lessened

The Federal Trade Commission believes that this trend lessens competition in industry and business.

"Each of these three types of acquisitions contributes to the increase of economic concentration and to the decline of competition.

A major result of horizontal acquisition is to bring together firms producing (1) identical products for similar markets or (2) products which might be substituted for one another. For example, in February 1946, Celanese Corporation of America, third largest producer of synthetic fibers in the United States, merged with Tubese Rayon Corporation, the eighth largest synthetic fiber producer. Continental Can Company, second largest factor in the tin-can field, in 1944 took over the Owens-Illinois Can Co. from Owens-Illinois Glass Co., one of the leading producers of glass bottles. Continental also bought up a producer of fiber cans. Obviously, many horizontal acquisitions have been instigated by the desire of large concerns to eliminate troublesome competitors producing a similar line of goods."

Here is some light thrown on recent mergers and acquisitions of small business concerns by big business.

Standard Oil Company of California has acquired the business and marketing facilities of the Signal Oil Company, a marketing subsidiary of the Signal Oil and Gas Company, refiners. The latter company will continue its independent ownership and operation, however, and will retain the trade name "Signal" in selling its products.

### Typical Expansion Program

The American Marietta Company of Chicago, a manufacturer and distributor of paints, enamels, varnishes and kindred products (doing a business amounting to \$19 million in net sales during the 12-month



period ending November 30, 1946 and to just under \$15 million in the six months following) is a typical example of corporations which have engaged in extensive expansion programs since 1944. This company's program involves both the construction of new facilities and the purchase of a chain of small production and retail outlets. In 1944 American Marietta acquired the Sewell Paint and Varnish Company which has plants in Kansas City and Dallas. In 1945 it acquired The Schorn Paint Manufacturing Company of Seattle and in 1946 the Adhesive Products Company, also of Seattle. The latter company manufactures synthetic resins used in the production of plywood. These three firms were held as subsidiaries for a while, then merged into the American Marietta later in 1946 and have subsequently been operated as separate divisions of the company. At that time American Marietta had four other subsidiaries which had also been obtained during 1945 and 1946:

Ottawa Paint Works, Ltd., of Ottawa, Canada;

Leon Finch, Ltd. of Los Angeles;

Pacific Chemical Co. of Los Angeles, producers of DDT and insecticides and also automotive and industrial cleaning fluids;

C. R. Long, Jr. Co. of Louisville, producers of special finishes for locomotives, other railroad equipment, bicycles and toys.

By February 1947 the American Marietta had a chain of 26 retail outlets, and announced hopes of constructing or securing 24 more. In March it purchased the Chlorine Solutions, Inc. of Los Angeles and Waco, Texas, a marketer of home and commercial laundry bleaching solutions under the trade names of "Hy-Pyro" and "Sure-white." In May the corporation secured a five-million dollar loan from the New York Life Insurance Company on a 15-year note; that same month it added three new retail units in North Carolina.

In June 1947 the company continued on its merry way with the purchase of the M. A. Fisher Paint and Varnish Company of Mansfield, Ohio, another retail outlet, and in August it brought the total number of its manufacturing divisions up to 16 with the purchase of Berry Brothers, paint manufacturers having plants in Detroit, Michigan and Walkersville, Ontario, Canada. In September Berry Brothers, as a subsidiary of American Marietta, bought the Indiana Wallpaper and Paint Company of Indianapolis. And so the snowball grows.

### Story of Continental Can

Among the leaders of the plant acquisition and merger movement of recent years ranks the Continental Can Company, Incorporated. In 1942 it expanded its paper and fiber can business through the purchase of the Gardner-Richardson Company of Cincinnati, the acquisition of the business and assets of three other factories, Boothby Fibre Can Company of Boston, the Square Star Can Company of St. Louis, the Utica, New York, paper can manufacturing plant of the Fonda Container Company, and finally the purchase of the entire capital stock of The Container Company of Van Wert, Ohio.

Early in 1943 Continental Can next bought out the can-making facilities of Val Vita Food Products at Fullerton, California. Later that same year it acquired a substantial interest in Marco Chemicals, Incorporated, whereby it entered the field of syn-

thetic resins of the type used in the production of military aircraft parts.

The year 1944 saw Continental Can engaged in expansion activities on a major scale, with the outright cash purchase of at least six concerns, or parts of concerns. Some of these transactions involved the purchase of stocks, with a subsequent operation of the properties as subsidiaries, and others the purchase of physical assets, with the consequent merging of the properties into those of the purchasing company.

### For the Record

Among the facilities acquired by Continental Can in 1944 were:

(1) The Bond Manufacturing Corporation, Incorporated, a producer of crown caps;

(2) The Owens-Illinois Can Company, which manufactured a number of types of metal containers not previously made by Continental Can;

(3) The Mono Service Company, manufacturer of paper cups and containers complementing other Continental paper-container operations;

(4) A molded plastics plant at Cambridge, Ohio, previously operated as the Reynolds Plastics division of the Reynolds Spring Company;

(5) A fibre drum producing firm known as the Keystone Drum Company; and finally

(6) The Cameron Can Machinery Company, a manufacturer of can-making machinery and related equipment.

In 1945 through cash purchases of either physical properties or of stocks, Continental Can acquired three more firms. These were a ground wood-pulp and specialty producer, the Gould Paper Company located at Lyons Falls, New York, another crown cap manufacturer, previously operating under the name of Bamberger-Kraus and Company at Pittsburgh, and a paper can equipment producer, the Fibre Can Machinery Corporation of Rutland, Vermont.

The odyssey of Continental Can continued to roll along in 1946 with the acquisition of the Filer Fibre Company, a sulphite paper concern at the town of Filer, Michigan, and commencement of the construction of an additional paper container plant at Utica, New York, as a part of its well mapped-out expansion program.

In March, 1947, it sold the Fullerton, California, properties which it had secured in 1943 and purchased assets of the Hummel Ross Fibre Company. Then in August Continental Can started to build still another new \$1,000,000 container plant up at Tonawanda, New York.

One of the more important fields in which economic concentration has been proceeding in recent years has been in certain segments of the food processing and distributing industry. As a brief example, we may note that the Booth Fisheries Corporation, which is one of the largest fish and seafood wholesale merchandising establishments and has branches throughout the United States and in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia in Canada, merged its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Booth Corporation (Maryland) in 1943. Then this June it branched out further with the acquisition of the Omco Frosted Foods, Inc., a wide distributor for "Polar Brand" frozen foods in the Chicago area.

### Labor's Interest

Labor has a definite interest in this whole trend, especially since the charge has been laid to labor of business monopolies. Let us see how the Sherman Anti-trust Law has actually worked in America since 1893. The truth is, the Sherman Anti-trust Law has stimulated rather than discouraged monopoly. This is one of the curious facts about American life.

Congressman Estes Kefauver of Tennessee told the story of how this was to come about in a speech to the Congress.

"The Clayton Act was passed in 1914 on the theory that it should be the purpose of the Federal Government to prevent monopolistic mergers by making them illegal in the first instance. The purpose was to prevent monopoly rather than merely to punish it after it had taken place. The intent of Congress at the time the Clayton Act was passed is definite and indisputable. An examination of the reports of the House and Senate Committees and of the debate fully confirms this point. The Congress which passed the Clayton Act had in mind that monopolistic corporate mergers would be accomplished by one corporation purchasing the capital stock of another. This is prohibited in section 7. Section 11 of the same act provides that if, after a hearing, the Federal Trade Commission finds that section 7 has been violated the commission shall issue a cease and desist order and direct the divestment of the stock involved.

"Within a few years after the passage of the Clayton Act corporations conceived a means of by-passing the plain intent of the act by purchasing the physical assets of their competitors rather than the capital stock. As a practical matter these two sections became a dead letter in 1926 as a result of the Supreme Court decision in the case of Federal Trade Commission vs. Western Meat Company, 257 U. S. 554, in which the court held that where a corporation had illegally acquired the stock of competing corporations and had used the control so acquired to obtain transfer to it of the assets of such corporations, the authority of the commission was limited to a divestiture of the valueless stock of the former competing corporations. This decision was by a five-four vote with Justices Brandeis, Taft, Holmes and Stone dissenting.

"The loophole was further widened by the decision of the court in the case of Arrow-Hart and Hageman Electric Company vs. Federal Trade Commission, 291 U. S. 584. This decision was also by a five-four division of the Supreme Court.

"It would have been much better for the economy of the country to have repealed sections 7 and 11 of the Clayton Act rather than let this wide-open loophole remain. Most of the large and monopolistic mergers which have become detrimental to the free enterprise system of our Nation have occurred by way of this plain evasion of the intent of the original Clayton Act."

A record of concentration has been disclosed by the Committee on Small Business in the House of Representatives. This committee discovered that 85 percent of fire extinguishing apparatus was manufactured by one company; 85 percent of still film for amateurs; 80 percent of taper bearings; 75 percent of cinema positive film;

(Continued on page 464)



# FREEDOM TRAIN *Starts*

## *Long Nation-Wide Trek*

**F**REEDOM Train began its long journey across the nation, in New York on September 24th. It was assigned a track in the Grand Central Station and was visited first by the mayor of the city. The train was open to the public in New York with a religious ceremony and it was hailed throughout the city by blasts and sirens, the ringing of church bells, and the tolling of the Liberty Bell.

The train carries the basic documents of liberty so precious to Americans. Mayor O'Dwyer, New York City, said after he carefully passed through the three-car exhibition train: "It is foolish to even try and describe the thrill of seeing those priceless original documents. I promise anyone in this city, or the nation, who comes to see Freedom Train the same thrill I got."

### Precious Cargo

Here is a list of some of the basic documents carried by the train:

- The Declaration of Independence
- The Bill of Rights
- The Gettysburg Address
- The Emancipation Proclamation
- The Battle Flag of Iwo
- The Declaration of the United Nations

The idea behind the Freedom Train is the rededication of Americans to liberty.

### Charter of the United Nations

How many American citizens have read the Declaration of the United Nations? Here it is:

"We the peoples of the United Nations determined

"to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and  
 "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

"to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

"to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

"and for these ends

"to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

"to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

"to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

"to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

"have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

"Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have ex-

Bearing basic documents of liberty, train will travel 33,000 miles. Takes history to the people

hibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations."

### The Bill of Rights

What is the Bill of Rights? The First Congress, at its first session, in the City of New York, September 25, 1789, submitted to the States 12 proposed amendments (of which 10 were ratified)—A Bill of Rights as it is properly called, as follows:

#### ARTICLE I

(Religious Establishment Prohibited. Freedom of Speech, of the Press, and Right to Petition)

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

#### ARTICLE II

(Right to Keep and Bear Arms)

A well-regulated militia being necessary

to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

#### ARTICLE III

(No Soldier to be Quartered in Any House, Unless, etc.)

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

#### ARTICLE IV

(Right of Search and Seizure Regulated)

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

#### ARTICLE V

(Provisions Concerning Prosecution, Trial and Punishment—Private Property Not to Be Taken for Public Use Without Compensation.)

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

#### ARTICLE VI

(Right to Speedy Trial, Witnesses, etc.)

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused (Continued on page 460)



They examine with zeal and exhilaration the real and original Declaration of Independence



# EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

## MINUTES OF THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 2, 1947, IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Council sessions began as scheduled. All members were present.

The Council's Secretary stated that through an oversight the last Council minutes did not include this action: "The auditor's regular quarterly report was received, studied and filed." With this inclusion the minutes of the last Council meeting were approved.

Between meetings the Council members had approved, by correspondence, the appointments of J. Scott Milne to succeed G. M. Bugniet as International Secretary, and Oscar G. Harbak to succeed Milne as Vice President of the 9th District. For the record, the Council now confirmed its action.

The last quarterly report of the auditor, and the condensed report for the fiscal year ending with June 1947, were received and studied, discussed and filed.

### Committee Gives Instructions

At its meeting last March the Council had the auditor before it. It then empowered a committee—Marciante, Scholtz and Broach—to meet further with the auditor after the Council's sessions and to give him instructions so that certain information desired by the Council would be available.

The Committee has met several times with the auditor and one of his assistants. Several instructions were given them. The Committee now reports progress and in due time will make a full report.

### The Preston Case

The Council passed on the case of James Preston at its last meeting. He had been employed in the International Office, working under the President. His position was abolished and his services ended last May. He then made demands upon the President for severance pay, vacation pay, back pay, future pay and retirement pay. These were denied.

Preston claimed he held a commission as International Representative, expiring September 1, 1947. But he submitted nothing to support such claim. After diligent search of the International Office files and records, we could find nothing to show the existence of any such commission. The Council's decision said:

"(C) We find President Tracy did not grant any such commission. No predecessor in office had authority to grant it or to make such an appointment binding upon a successor. However, if Preston produces proper evidence of any contract obligating the Brotherhood, further consideration would be given to this claim."

Preston later submitted to the Council two photostats of an "Official Credential", signed by our former International President and former International Secretary. We have examined and considered these. One was dated September 1, 1945 to September 1, 1946. The other September 1, 1946 to September 1, 1947.

Each read that it covered the "Territory of International Office"—and that it was "issued by authority of the constitutional laws of the Brotherhood and may be revoked in accordance therewith."

### Credential Questioned

The Council questions the issuance of this credential. The last one was shown as being signed on a Sunday, one day before the last convention opened. No record of its issuance could be found in the International Office files and records. Other staff members who worked for years in the International Office under our former President, and who now work in the same office under President Tracy, never received such a credential. No credential was ever needed in the International Office. And staff members serving in the field for many years never saw such a credential.

However, this Council previously held that "No predecessor in office had authority to grant it or to make such an appointment binding upon a successor." Besides, the credential says it "may be revoked". Preston received notice that his services would end with last May.

President Tracy upon assuming office January 1, 1947 did not see fit to classify or pay Preston as an International Representative. Preston made no protest or claim about the salary he received between January and May—until after his services ended. The Council therefore finds Preston has not produced proper evidence of any contract obligating the Brotherhood.

### The Appeal of A. J. Bannon

Local Union 66 of Houston, Texas, held its election for officers last June. A. J. Bannon was then defeated for reelection as Business Manager. He now appeals to the Council from a decision rendered, prior to the election, by the International President. The decision dealt with a dispute over conduct of the election. No one else appealed. Neither did the Local Union.

The President's decision was made June 11, 1947. Bannon's appeal was made July 18, 1947—37 days later. Bannon wrote a supplement to his appeal August 30, 1947—80 days from the date of decision. Our Constitution prevents the Council from entertaining the appeal. The Constitution reads:

"Notice in writing of appeal from any decision of the I. P. must be filed with the I. S. and I. P. within 30 days from date of such decision"—Article IV, Section 3, paragraph (2).

"Appeals to the . . . International Executive Council . . . to be considered . . . must be taken within 30 days from date of decision appealed from . . . If no appeal is taken within 30 days from date any decision is rendered, such decision shall be considered final."—Article XXVII, Section 17.

### The Council Investigates

Bannon's appeal said "This is an appeal and/or a charge . . .". The Council has no authority under our Law to entertain a charge against the International President. The Imperative Mandate in our Constitution (Article V) outlines the only procedure to deal with any such charge.

Bannon has long been a local officer. He served on our Law Committee in 1941. He is also a lawyer. So he should know our simple law.

However, certain statements and claims (unsupported by competent evidence) made by Bannon against the Inter-



national President are of such nature that the Executive Council believes these (and any matters related thereto) should be investigated. C. R. Carle, Council Member, was designated by the Council to represent it in conducting such investigation. The Council authorized Carle to secure such information and assistance, legal or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary in conducting the investigation.

### Hallworth vs. Eutener

Harry Eutener represents the International. He aided committees of our utility local unions in negotiating contract changes (1946) with the Commonwealth Edison and associated companies of Illinois. After the negotiations Eutener visited the locals to explain the changes. William Hallworth was President of one of these locals—1366 of Chicago. He was also one of the union negotiators.

Eutener believed Hallworth's conduct in the negotiations and in handling grievances with management was dangerous and harmful to the members. He believed it was his duty to inform Hallworth's members of such conduct, and did so October 17, 1946. Two months later Hallworth filed charges (Dec. 14, 1946) against Eutener with International Vice President Boyle for having done so.

Based on the matter submitted, the Vice President dismissed the charges. Hallworth then appealed to the International President who also rejected Hallworth's claims. He now appeals to this Council. The Council finds no justification whatever for filing such charges. The evidence shows that Eutener did what he should have done. The welfare of the members was involved and they were entitled to the information Eutener gave them. The appeal is therefore denied.

(Council Member Broach, at his request, did not participate in this case.)

### Local Officers vs. Hallworth

February 27, 1947 charges were filed with International Vice President Boyle against William Hallworth, President of Local Union 1366 (Chicago). The Local Vice President, Financial Secretary and Treasurer charged Hallworth with creating dissatisfaction and dissension among members and among our local unions on property of the Commonwealth Edison Company. Among other things he was charged with doing the following:

(a) Repeatedly exhausting the membership with long, incoherent and irrational orations (taking as much as two hours) and taking part in debate, while refusing to leave the Chair.

(b) Refusing to allow any appeal to the meeting from his own decision, when no point of law was involved.

(c) Insisting that all motions be put in writing, in duplicate, dated and signed by the member making the motion.

(d) Ruling that before a member can speak on a question he must first announce which side he favors.

(e) Reading from the Chair charges he had filed against a member but refusing to read the member's answer or allow it to be read.

(f) Reading newspapers and paying no attention to negotiations with management, when he was on a joint committee negotiating contract changes—suddenly arising, while all others remain seated at the conference table, and delivering long, irrational, hostile and highly emotional and dramatic speeches on various subjects, creating much feeling and dissension among the union negotiators.

(g) Stubbornly trying to repudiate a union commitment

made to management in writing, while the other union negotiators insisted faith must be kept.

### Decisions Rendered

The Vice President found Hallworth guilty and removed him from office. He was also barred from holding any office in, or serving on any committee, or attending any meetings of any of our local unions or their committees. However, the Vice President's decision allowed Hallworth to petition after three years (to the last Brotherhood authority passing on the case) for a modification or suspension of the sentence.

Hallworth appealed next to the International President. The President's decision ended the penalty after three years from date of the Vice President's decision. (April 25, 1947).

Hallworth now appeals to this Council. The evidence and matter submitted plainly show Hallworth's conduct to be erratic, irresponsible and harmful. Much of his own statements, written at great length in his defense, are irrational and evasive. He urges democracy while making a farce of it.

The Executive Council believes our local unions should have protection from such harmful conduct and incompetence as are quite evident in this case. The Council therefore decides that while Hallworth can attend local union meetings after three years from date of the Vice President's decision, he shall not be allowed to hold any office in, or serve on any committee, or represent any of our local unions in any manner whatsoever.

(Council Member Broach, at his request, did not participate in this case.)

### President Before The Council

President Tracy appeared before and discussed several matters with the Council. He pointed out that our Brotherhood has been without a seat on the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, since the resignation of G. M. Bugniazet.

We have had representation on that Council for many years, back to the days when our late President, James P. Noonan, served us there. Certainly our Brotherhood is entitled to such continued representation. So your Council had a letter sent to the proper persons urging that the Brotherhood continue to be represented on the A. F. of L. Council.

### Collections For Pensions

Under our Employee's Benefit Agreement with the National Electrical Contractors Association (I.B.E.W. Employer's Section) 1% of the contractor's labor payroll is to be paid into a fund jointly administered. This fund is to be used to match what our pension members pay (60¢ monthly) into our pension fund. In this way industry helps to pay for pensions (\$50.00 monthly) for our members.

The 1% collections by local and area boards began in May 1947. Most of our local unions involved are enforcing the agreement on collections. Some are not. The President reported this to the Council. The Council wants to emphasize the seriousness of this to our pension membership.

Today the International is paying out almost \$150,000 in pensions each month. Each month this sum increases. If the 1% collections are not made our pension membership will later have to pay the difference. We strongly



urge our future pension members to see that this agreement is enforced in every instance where possible.

## Problems Under Taft-Hartley Law

Problems the Brotherhood faces under the Taft-Hartley Law were gone into. The President called all International Vice Presidents and field men into Washington last August 18 for this purpose. Our local unions have also been sent much material to acquaint them with this vicious anti-labor law and to answer their questions.

Mr. Louis Sherman, General Counsel for the Brotherhood, was presented to the Executive Council members by the President. Mr. Sherman is engaged on a full-time basis, with office space in the International headquarters. He discussed parts of the law and answered questions of Council members.

## Some Unions Boycott Board

When the Council was in session, some unions, mostly all CIO, had decided to boycott the National Labor Relations Board. This is mainly because most top officers of these CIO unions cannot sign the non-communist affidavits required by the law, without risking heavy individual penalties.

The President referred to the I. B. E. W. cases pending before the Labor Board. These deal with elections and unfair labor practice charges against certain employers. He felt that to protect our members' interests in these—and to protect our Brotherhood against attacks of other unions—we should take all action necessary (unfair and distasteful as it is) to be able to use the Board's facilities. The Council concurred in his recommendations, which have been carried out. The Council also is issuing a declaration on this entire subject.

## Secretary Before The Council

International Secretary Milne appeared before and discussed several matters with the Council. He recommended that Mildred Burke, one of our office employees for almost 26 years, be placed on retirement pay because of disability. The Council granted this, as provided for in our Constitution. (Art. III, Section 11, 2nd paragraph.)

Secretary Milne, among other things, discussed the investments and finances of the Brotherhood and the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association. He was asked various questions by Council members.

The International Office is still a year behind in posting the records of some local unions. There has been much complaint about this. The Council went into all this with the new Secretary. Every effort is now being made to correct matters so that all locals will receive back reports and receipts as soon as possible.

## Pensions Approved

The following applications for pension were approved:

Membership In The I. O.	Formerly of L. U.	Membership In The I. O.	Formerly of L. U.
Wardell, D. B.	4	Brooks, Chas. E.	135
Bridges, Arthur	11	Livingston, Milton A.	177
DeBoard, Will	18	Siegelbaum, Moritz	180
Bush, Benjamin	39	Evanson, Ray E.	187
Ferrand, Frank	46	Dalbey, James E.	193
Heald, Henry	103	Friend, Wm. John	213
Lee, James	103	Gidlund, Oscar E.	214
Baumeister, Fitch J.	134	Swank, Jay T.	245
Jones, E. H.	134	Vermillion, Harry B.	277
Stevenson, Cleveland R.	134	Franks, Ed.	332
Sullivan, Charles J.	134	Pickering, John R.	348

Membership In The I. O.	Formerly of L. U.	Membership In L. U.	
Glore Charles A.	481	Dugan, John H.	99
Seeley, George C.	481	Callahan, John F.	103
Thomas, Thos. A.	483	Jennings, Thos. J.	103
Wadsworth, Edward E.	483	Staples, Clarence E.	103
Price, David J.	494	Hewitt, Arthur	124
Roundy, R. P.	528	Jennings, C. W.	124
Mellor, Chas.	584	Winnie, Albert J.	124
Lodge, William Henry	1095	Copeland, H. A.	125
Griffin, Cyrus A.	1141	Johnson, R. M.	125
Strumsky, Frank	1156	Junkin, W. S.	125
	Membership In L. U.	McDowell, W. D.	125
Morgan, Edward Talbott	1	Crabbe, Edwin B.	134
O'Connor, Robert	1	Enk, William	134
Quan, Frank	1	Fitzgerald, Frank	134
Rothganger, Edward L.	1	Freeman Wm. W.	134
Shockley, Harris	1	Hartman, John	134
Ahearn, Phil	3	Madsen, William	134
Allen, Walter D.	3	Pursian, Oliver	134
Bernstein, Phillip	3	Richtfort, Edward H.	134
Brennan, Albert J.	3	Jones, Morgan	180
Carr, Wm. S.	3	Bude, Bruno	195
Dorler, Frank	3	Lockwood, Frank W.	195
Hoffman, Henry C.	3	Little, Edward Davis	210
Hoos, Martin	3	Cartmel, R. P.	213
Jones, David R.	3	Harrop, John C.	213
Kammer, William A.	3	Utterback, W.	213
Kirn, Joseph C.	3	Keefe, William H.	214
Kolb, Macimilian C.	3	Cummins, William J.	230
Leonhard, A. Walter	3	O'Brien, John Joseph	230
Moss, Andrew	3	Carter, George	309
Noe, Frederick F.	3	Nelson, Clark	309
Power, Edward J.	3	Soybert, Benjamin H.	309
Rauscher Charles	3	Crossley, William L.	325
Rechnitz, Benjamin	3	Horn, Robert C.	329
Rivet, Amend C.	3	Spieith, Fred	341
Rowan, C.	3	Gilhooley A.	348
Talmadge, Arthur	3	Thompson, Thomas	348
Walter, Henry B.	3	Fox, Albert N.	352
Zimmer, John	3	Sanford, Verne R.	352
Bennett, James W.	6	Carman, D. C.	354
Crosby, James	6	Jackson, John W.	354
Urmy, William H.	6	Rich, Percy	440
Jensen, George W.	9	Wood, Willis W.	465
Moran Owen E.	9	Gunther, Victor N.	483
Riordan, John	9	Burr, O. R.	488
Tyrrell, George T.	9	DeSerre, Harry Nelson	492
Nealon, J. B.	11	Bowe, Martin F.	501
Stoddard, Bert	11	Lee, E. A.	508
Hohman, Otto	17	McCartney, A. E.	517
Ingalls, Harry L.	17	Searle, E. Frank	522
Eckles, Charles O.	18	Ennis, Edward J.	561
Stooksberry, Dakota C.	18	LeMarche, J.	561
Oertel, H. O.	25	Roberts, Albert	561
Johnston, Louis	26	Tweed, Harry E.	588
Lowe Arthur	26	Anderson, Frank	601
Shields, John A.	26	Schrader, Charles F. Sr.	675
Coffay, Joseph	28	Stein, Julius	713
Hughes, Harry	38	Straschinske, Paul	713
McMahon, Joseph J.	38	Stoltz, Oscar	717
Wiegand, A. P.	38	McIntyre, J. L.	734
Scarvell, William H.	41	Rossano, Joseph	734
Stauffer, Frank H.	46	Mettler, Art	784
Anderson, Chester A.	48	Conlee, William R.	799
Hanson, George Francis	48	Brown, William Kissock	802
Logan, James E.	48	Spradling, R. M.	855
Way, Alfred	52	Andrews, Frank William	865
Longdin, Harry	58	Flint, Edward J.	885
Mayhew, John Ray	58	Blanchard Clovis	886
Jack, T. A.	77	Whyte, William	914
Hix, Anderson C.	84	Allen, Frank F.	948
Fiddes, William J.	86	Burbank, W. E.	1037
Graef, Fred E.	98	Olson, Gustaf	1086
O'Neil, Patrick	98	Cretney, John E.	1095
		Bourret, Joseph C.	1118

## Pensions Denied

These pension applications were denied:

G. T. CRICKS, L. U. 134: He lost his continuous standing when his dues for October, November and December 1934 were not paid until March 30, 1935. The Council regrets these cases but has no choice.

ROLLIE BURDIC, L. U. 139: Here is another victim of a local deciding to carry the dues of its hospitalized mem-



bers—and the former Financial Secretary neglecting to issue the official receipts. Such a local assumes an obligation. The member has a right to expect his standing to be protected.

This Council has previously stated that where a local decides to carry the dues of a pension member, and he is allowed to become delinquent, we feel the local should pay his pension monthly until he becomes eligible for it under our law. We are pleased to state that Local 353 (Toronto) followed this Council's recommendation to do so. We hope Local 139 (Elmira, N. Y.) does the same.

JOSEPH P. MADINE, L. U. 501: His application to the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association, when originally made, gave his birth date as February 16, 1890. But his pension application gives February 16, 1881—9 years difference. Acceptable evidence must be furnished that 1881 is correct.

### Corrections of Birth Dates

Satisfactory evidences having been submitted, corrections have been made in the birth dates of William A.

Jones, L. U. 18—Floyd H. Nolan, L. U. 79—W. T. Walker, I. O.—Angus Robertson, L. U. 571—George T. Jarvis, L. U. 654—and E. C. Gerrey, L. U. 1072.

EDMOND F. KLINE, L. U. 3: The Council wants more satisfactory evidence in this case before correcting the birth date. The I. O. records show a birth date of September 2, 1897. He asked this date be corrected to September 2, 1887—a difference of 10 years.

### Next Council Meeting

The Council completed its immediate work and adjourned Friday night September 5, 1947. The next quarterly meeting will begin Monday December 8, 1947 in the Council Room, International Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

H. H. BROACH  
Secretary

## I.B.E.W. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DECLARATION

The Executive Council condemns the Taft-Hartley Law. One-third of our population have been stabbed in the back. Union members have not yet awakened to this fact. So your Council issues this statement:

The law was written by the die-hard enemies of Unions. It is loaded with hate and bitterness. It puts class war into law. It is a hodgepodge, jigsaw law—filled with sneak wording and hidden meanings.

Mr. Hartley said to Congress (June 4, 1947): "You are going to find there is more in this Bill than may meet the eye." President Truman (June 20, 1947) branded it "a shocking piece of legislation . . . I find no truth in the claims that the Bill sent to me was mild or moderate . . . The Bill is deliberately designed to weaken labor unions."

### Union Haters Turned Loose

What our old enemies could not get even the courts to do, they got Congress to do. What the union haters could not do themselves, the U. S. Government is now expected to do for them—at the tax-payers expense. Every union hater, every conniving contractor, every chiseler and shyster lawyer are now encouraged to sue unions on any pretext. Each is free to seek a court injunction—at Government expense. The corporation judge is free to vent his economic bias on unions. Judge rule, one man law, can again become the order of the day.

Make no mistake about it. Many of our rights have been denied. The clock has been turned back. (Hitler and Mussolini used the same kind of vehicle). Weaker unions will go down. No, not right away. The law is to be applied in doses. Wait until profits dwindle and real competition for jobs begin.

### Treasuries Can Be Drained

Union treasuries can be drained in defense. Various new "damage" suits have already been filed. Unions are now held responsible for whatever an "agent", officer, steward or picket captain may do—even if the Union never heard or approved of it. ("Agent" is not defined in the Law.)

Unions can also be worn down defending themselves before the Labor Board against unfair labor practice

charges—filed by the employer, by another union, by any worker, stooge or stool pigeon. Even before holding any hearing the Board may get a court injunction against the Union. And without any notice, so the Union could not appear in court to oppose it. If the injunction is violated fines and jails can follow.

But no unfair practice charge against an employer can even be heard by the Board, no matter how many hundreds are pending, so long as one charge exists against a Union. The Unions must be dealt with first. Cases against an employer may not be heard for years, if ever. (No, this is not exaggeration. It's the law.)

### Sweat Shop Competition

Unions have lost legal protection against the competition of sweat shop products, against low wages of the anti-union shop. Legally, union members are expected to handle or install such products even if this destroys their jobs.

In some cases an employer can take work away from a higher paid group and give it to a lower paid one. He can give it to non-union people or companies. If the Union attempts to protect its jobs this is an unlawful "jurisdiction" dispute. (Anyone can file a charge in these cases.) Injunctions and damage suits can follow.

A Union can now be brought up on an unfair labor practice charge if it attempts to compel an employer to pay for services not actually performed. We do not expect such undeserved pay. However, under actual wording of the law, it could be held that vacation pay, holiday pay, call-out pay, travel time, reporting time and the like, are illegal.

### Closed Shop Forbidden

Unions had closed shops 75 years before the Wagner Act. These are now forbidden if put in a contract after August 21, 1947. Union shops and Union security clauses can now be had only under certain difficult conditions.

But closed shops and union shops of doctors, bankers, lawyers and others continue to be quite legal and undisturbed. (We understand that in 17 states you cannot practice law if you do not belong to the Bar Association.)



Edwin Lahey, columnist, says this is so in 25 states.) All know the scorn and contempt these professional groups have for those who do not join and abide by their rules.

The closed shop, union shop or union security clause, simply says that if you share in the benefits of union effort you should share in the cost and responsibility. Principle and common decency require this. Those who refuse to cooperate should refuse to accept the benefits of cooperation. If one has the right to refuse to join a union, then others should have the same right to refuse to work with him.

### A Dictator's Power

The General Counsel of the Labor Board, in many respects, now has more power than the Board itself. He alone decides whether a charge against an employer or a union will be prosecuted or dismissed. And there is no appeal from his decision!

Before a Union can use the Board's services union officers must, among other things, swear once a year that they are not Communists—no matter how long they have fought these termites. But no employer is required to sign anything that he is not a Communist, a Fascist or a Nazi. (Some were proved to be such during the War.)

And read this from the Congressional Record of June 5, 1947: "Senator Pepper: So a working man's organization would be deprived of the power even of advising its membership of the anti-labor record of a man who might be a candidate for public office?"

"Senator Taft: Correct."

### A Rotten Bill of Goods

Mr. Taft now blandly says "The working men are well satisfied" with his law. But the Gallup Opinion Poll contradicted this last August. The Opinion Research Corporation (Aug. 1947) showed 64% of Union members, and 54% non-union, oppose the Law.

Mr. Taft, undisputed boss of the U. S. Senate, falsely says his law is only against the "labor bosses"—that it cannot hurt the workers. Other apologists repeat this. They say Union leaders are misrepresenting the law. Only by such a lying barrage, by spending millions, can they hope to lull workers to sleep and sell such a rotten bill of goods to the American people.

Yes, the hatchet men of reaction (in Congress) carried out the mandate of the National Association of Manufacturers. Not the voter's mandate to do the right, decent thing. They would not risk losing millions in campaign contributions and individual "legal" fees. (The NAM was revived several years ago after a Congressional investigation had disclosed widespread bribery of Congressmen.)

### Two-Thirds Lawyers

Remember, about two-thirds of Congress are lawyers. Mostly corporation lawyers. Some receive, or their firms receive, "legal" fees from corporations. (Some are quite wealthy men and business heads.) One labor official (a Republican) has said: "When this Republican Congress is bought it stays bought". Yes, fleecing and gouging have been the regular order.

### Look At The Record

Let us see what Mr. Taft and his cohorts did. Here is the record:

Destroyed effective rent controls for all but themselves. Kept all controls for the District of Columbia where they pay rent.

Took \$2,500 more in their own salaries and \$2,500 more expense allowance. (Made this allowance tax free.)

But refused to consider amending the Wage-Hour law to increase the minimum from 40¢ to 60¢ an hour.

Required Unions to furnish financial information to the Government. But refused to consider a bill to divulge their own sources of income.

Voted \$80,000 to provide hot bean soup for themselves. But cut \$10,000,000 from the appropriation for school lunches for children of the poor. (The popular bean soup somewhat cooled between the basement and the Senatorial mouth. So the kitchen is moved upstairs near the dining room.)

Destroyed price controls with the promise (as the NAM advertised) that prices would then go down. But did nothing about the wild speculation in grains, foods and other necessities. While prices sky-rocket, while insane profits pile up, and millions strive to keep body and soul together, Mr. Taft now says "Eat Less".

Destroyed effectiveness of the Labor Department and other social services by cutting their appropriations. But the cost of running Congress has increased by about \$53,000,000. (Congressional junkets to all parts of the world are now being made.)

Buried legislation affecting health, housing, social security, education, flood control, monopoly, etc. But voted special legislation for railroads, sugar and other favored groups.

### Best Money Could Buy

Yes, it was the best Congress money could buy. (Unions have no monopoly on corruption and human cussedness.) The only NAM defeat was the tax bill. This failed only because of the Presidential veto.

To cover up the legalized robbery and the knifing of Unions, the press and radio have suppressed, twisted and faked the news. Black is made white and white black. They frighten and bluff, coax and flatter, the people into opposing the very things the people stand for. They try to lead workers to slaughter without a halter.

Those in Congress wedded to reaction, and up to their necks in the bog of the past, praised democracy then exploited it. Prated about freedom then destroyed it. (Patrick Henry cried "Give me liberty or give me death"—but kept his supply of slaves)

### "Don't Be A NAM Fool"

But as trade unionists what are we to do? A real fight is ahead. Your Executive Council urges the following:

1. Protect your Union in every way you can. Stick to it as never before.
2. Inform yourself and all others of what has happened. Don't let yourself and others be lulled or drugged into a state of indifference.
3. Register and have every voting member of your family register, also relatives.
4. When the time comes vote, and get all others out to vote, for those more friendly to labor.
5. Join and get others to join local committees and movements to get all union members and their families to register and vote. They and their families have enough votes to decide almost any election, except in the farm districts, when they are aroused to action.
6. If you can afford it, try to lay off on Election Day and get others to do so. (Some state laws and union contracts provide for this day off.)
7. Be willing to put money and physical effort into defeating your enemies.

**"DON'T BE A NAM FOOL"**



**A** JOINT labor-management committee on production problems and productivity will be set up in the electrical industry.

The National Electrical Contractors Association, meeting in San Francisco in September, ratified a suggestion made by J. Scott Milne, International Secretary, that the joint committee be created. The resolution, ratified by NECA, is as follows:

"Whereas, it is becoming more and more evident that the costs of electrical construction are increasing out of all proportion with sound economic planning, and

"Whereas, a reduction in these costs can only be brought about by an increase in productivity, and

"Whereas, the aforesaid is a joint responsibility of the Electrical Contractor and the Electrical Worker; therefore be it

"Resolved, that NECA in convention assembled, September 10, 1947, authorizes and directs its president to request the president of the IBEW to appoint a committee to meet with a similar committee of NECA, for study of this problem, and be it further

"Resolved, that due to the urgency of correcting this condition, that the committee be instructed to complete its recommendations to the administrative committee prior to its next meeting."

### An Idea Is Born

The idea began in a meeting of the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee in June. President D. W. Tracy, at that meeting, pointed out the relationship of productivity to apprenticeship training. President Tracy said:

"Skill is the basis of the electrical trade. To strengthen and protect skill is to advance the industry economically.

"The great question of productivity in the last analysis rests upon the apprenticeship program."

Secretary Milne, in an address which appears in another section of this magazine, suggested the formation of a joint committee.

### Production—General Theme

The general theme of the contractors' convention was production. Many representatives of different branches of the electrical industry spoke on this question. A committee headed by Charles A. Langlais, collaborating with A. Hermann Wilson and Oliver F. Burnett, Jr., brought in a report upon productivity in the electrical construction industry. The Langlais committee related productivity to the high cost of construction. It presented a program looking toward greater production as a balancing factor in high costs.

### Housing Given Attention

Another subject that was given a good deal of attention by contractors was housing. Harry McClelland, vice president of the Bank of America, warned the contractors that unless the building industry produced lower-cost houses some other arrangement would be made to get them. Mr. McClelland said:

"Only 18 percent of the people in this country can afford to pay more than \$5,000 even under today's inflated price and wage levels," he told the 46th Annual Meeting of

# Labor-Management

## Committee on PRODUCTIVITY

### NECA in convention ratifies I.B.E.W.'s suggestion of joint study

the National Electrical Contractors Association at the Palace Hotel.

"People are becoming impatient, and some of these days the building industry may be told—'Shoot or give up the musket!'"

"The stake is not only adequate homes, but jobs for millions of people who are now engaged in our building industry, and on which the continued prosperity of all business and certainly yours, must depend.

"All the talking and wishful thinking in the world cannot solve this problem. There is no way to build and sell at a profit in today's market a \$10,000 house for \$6,000 or \$7,500. There must be a different approach. A new type of house may be the answer; prefabrication or pre-engineered cut may be the solution. Eliminating the refinements in the conventional houses being built may offer the solution; packaging of the plumbing and electrical equipment may contribute.

### A New Type of House?

"The designing of a new type of house may point the way. While we may never again see a cheap house perhaps we can devise a way of building an 'expensive' low-priced house that will tap this great reservoir and answer the aspirations of 50 percent of those in the market for homes."

Mr. McClelland suggested that lower cost may be attained by engineering the house so that the owner may finish part of it by his own labor. Surely, he said, we have not reached a point when it is a crime for the owner to contribute "sweat equity" in acquiring his own home.

"You electrical people are in this deal up to your necks," he said. "You have a stake in the future. Possibly as much as four to six percent of the cost of every home that will be built, will be for electrical work. You must make your contribution to the creation of a new idea of the production and sale of decent low-cost housing."

Robert W. McChesney, president of the NECA, spoke on the question of production from the point of view of the contractors: "We can carry out high employment and high wages only if we can make the price attractive to the purchaser."

Mr. Dunlap C. Clark, president of the Central Bank of Oakland, California, spoke on production problems as the public sees them.

Mr. E. H. Herzberg, chairman of the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, spoke on apprenticeship and its relation to production problems.

Mr. J. L. Busey, president of the General Electric Supply Corporation, spoke from the point of view of the wholesaler.

Mr. J. K. O'Shaughnessy, chief, Engineering Division, Rural Electrification Administration, spoke on the construction program of the REA.

Mr. George R. Conover, vice president, Philadelphia Electric Company, spoke on production problems as the utilities see them.

Mr. R. A. Neal, vice president of Westinghouse Electric Corporation, spoke on the production problems from the point of view of the manufacturer.

Mr. N. J. MacDonald, chairman, Interdependence Committee, National Electrical Manufacturers Association, spoke on electrical interdependence in its relationship to production.



The annual dinner of National Electrical Contractors Association reveals excellent attendance at this meeting—more than 800 registered delegates



# Power SHORTAGE Faced In Pacific Northwest

**B**ONNEVILLE Power Administration was host to three important meetings held at Portland, Oregon in the month of September. The first meeting brought together management and labor in a formal conclave to discuss relationships bearing on closer relations. The Columbia Power Trades Council was present in force with Paul Raver, Bonneville administrator, and M. H. Hedges, director of research, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as main speakers, and Oscar Harbak, vice president of IBEW, as secretary of the Columbia Power Trades Council. The meeting developed the appointment of a joint committee as between labor and management.

## The Power Situation

The second meeting was called to discuss thoroughly the power supply situation in the Northwest. A power shortage has developed in a minor degree. Should there be a period of low water in the Columbia River it may develop to serious proportions. This meeting brought together private utility heads, Bonneville administrators, Army engineers, state industrial commissioners, P.U.D. heads (public utility districts), and labor. Mr. Harbak and Bob Sheets of the day laborers sat for labor in this important conference. This meeting is the result of a formation of a power pool for the Northwest developed during the war period. The demands for power grow in this section because of the tremendous expansion of industry here.

L. B. Cowgill and E. N. Peterson, a committee, presented the following data:

WESTERN GROUP IN NORTHWEST  
POWER POOL  
COORDINATED OPERATION  
OIL REQUIREMENTS—SEPT. 1947-  
JUNE 1948

## General

A new estimate has been made of oil requirements under critical water conditions in the Western Group of the Northwest Power Pool for the 10 months beginning September 1 and ending June 30. It is based on revised BPA load estimates received on September 16 and on revised estimates of resources in view of present stream flow conditions.

The amount of oil burned is very sensitive to several variables of which the principal ones are changes in load and changes in hydro resources due to variations in stream flow. Consequently the material reduction in load represented by the latest estimate and the continued favorable stream flows in the Eastern Group (Idaho, Utah and Montana), making the assumption of critical water in that area unreasonably pessimistic, have resulted in large reductions in estimated oil requirements as compared with earlier estimates.

## Conclusions

The attached tabulation indicates that:

1. Assuming critical water in the Western

Entire section mobilized to meet difficult situation. Labor participates

1. Group, estimated oil requirements now are 2,378,000 barrels.
2. If the Bonneville pond is raised to elevation 78, as it was during the war, this would reduce oil consumption by 488,000 barrels of oil.
3. Revised BPA load estimates assume that one Tacoma aluminum potline will start up in November and a second potline in December. If these are postponed until April an additional saving of 306,000 barrels of oil will result.
4. If economies 1 and 2 above are effected, this will reduce maximum oil requirements under critical water conditions to 1,584,000 barrels.

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OSCAR HARBK  
Vice-president, ninth district

## FLASH

# I.B.E.W. Forces Reversal of Denham's Ruling

**T**HE National Labor Relations Board, by a vote of four to one, has reversed the ruling of the general counsel in the matter of requiring top A. F. of L. officials to sign non-Communist affidavits.

The result is regarded as far reaching. It avoided an open break in the forces of the A. F. of L. It cleared the way for the hearing of many cases before the NLRB.

Moving swiftly on a case involving five technicians employed by WARL, a radio station in Arlington, Virginia, the IBEW first forced the NLRB regional director of Baltimore to dismiss its petition for an election.

Although the IBEW had petitioned for the election early in August and the ballot had been scheduled for September 3, the regional NLRB cancelled the date when Robert N. Denham held that no affiliated organization could enjoy NLRB services until the top officers of the A. F. of L. and CIO had submitted the required affidavits.

The IBEW protested that both its local union in Virginia and the International officers had complied, but Regional Director Ross M. Madden stalled on his decision. On September 30 the IBEW demanded action, either the granting of the election or a dismissal of the request. In order to support

Denham, Madden issued his dismissal order.

Immediately upon receipt of the official notice, President Dan W. Tracy of the IBEW delivered an official appeal to the national board here. Under the Taft-Hartley act the NLRB must either uphold the decision (and Denham's rule) or throw his verdict overboard. Should the decision be in favor of Denham, the new law permits the IBEW to proceed immediately in the Federal court for a full review of the problem.

Tracy's appeal said that Madden was in legal error in accepting and applying the Denham ruling and added that "the far fetched legal interpretation on which the IBEW is being deprived of its rights will prove ruinous, if unchanged, to labor-management relations and the welfare of our country."

The National Labor Relations Board decision was rendered on October 7. The board said:

"We must assume that Congress intended to effectuate the policies of the act by the most practical means available. Under the regional director's ruling, if one officer of the AFL or CIO fails to comply, not a single complying local or international union within that federation can derive any benefit from its own clean

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Following Mr. Milne's address, NECA passed a resolution authorizing a joint labor-management committee.

MY capacity here this afternoon may be regarded as a double one. I feel I have a right to welcome you to San Francisco. A good part of my active union life has been spent in this area and I with the rest of the Brotherhood am proud of the achievements that 70,000 Electrical Workers have made on the Pacific Coast during the last 15 years. At the hour of this convention I am about to make a transition from the Pacific Coast to Washington, D. C., and I am authorized to give you the official greetings of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the personal greetings of President Tracy.

### A Great Industry

We know that we belong to a great industry and a great nation. Of all the industries which face the future with varying degrees of competence and anxiety, I think the electrical industry has probably the most assured future. As you know, it is a horizontal industry that touches all other industries vitally, and it impinges upon the new electronic industry and even the atomic industry which is about to be born. Our common associations are centered in Washington which has become a world capital in the last few years. The history of our relationships has become a matter of world-wide interest, and our notable cooperative relations have excited the envy and admiration of the other management and labor groups. It is my opinion that the sponsors of this convention were wise in choosing the problems of production as the over-all topic. This indicates how closely you are in touch with the principal problems of the industry and the nation. There has been a tightening of the interest of the industry all along the line on production problems. I am going to first ask the question why, just at this time.

### Problems of Production

It is very proper that an industry which is known for its cooperative relations should be studying the problems of production. Intensifying production and increasing productivity are unifying ideas. They represent a program upon which labor and management and all citizens can agree. No matter what the political persuasion is of a man in the electrical industry, he can back a program of increasing productivity. We need increased productivity and ongoing production in a scarcity economy in order to provide goods for consumers. We need increased production and productivity in a full employment economy in order to keep that economy stable and moving. Whether we approach economics as republicans, democrats, socialists, or what have you, production is the key. Without production we can do nothing. If we do not produce, we cannot divide and share.

### Steady Increase of Production

With this somewhat abstract background, let us look for a moment at just where we stand. We are a fortunate country. Without paying much attention to the problem of rate of production, i. e. productivity, production has steadily increased from year to year and from decade to decade. The rate usually accepted by economists is three percent a year. This accounts for our high

# PRODUCTIVITY and Sound Labor-Management Relations

By J. SCOTT MILNE, International Secretary,  
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

An address given by Mr. Milne at  
annual meeting of NECA, San  
Francisco

standard of living, and this offers the road to hope.

Last year, in 1946, there was a large production conference held at the United States Department of Labor where these hopeful signs were revealed and appraised. It is true that the conference could not agree upon certain measures of productivity, but they did agree upon the facts. This conference gave new stimulus toward increasing productivity, or at least toward removing obstacles in the way of increasing productivity.

### Unpleasant Atmosphere

I must pause here to remark that the Taft-Hartley bill has not created an atmosphere in which labor and management can work together on this all-important problem. This is one of the worst features of the Taft-Hartley bill. It acts upon the assumption that labor and management are permanent enemies. Moreover, the United States Department of Labor was made so bereft of funds by the Congress that most of the important work on production and

productivity is interrupted. Before we can do much about the situation, we have to get all the facts.

Just now, there are a great many rumors about the falling off of productivity. These rumors may be of political origin, or they may reach back to the scarcity economy of a decade ago. The truth is, productivity is increasing. *Mill and Factory*, a powerful trade publication, conducted very recently, a survey to determine how labor productivity in manufacturing plants stacks up against last year's productivity. The magazine went to the executives of 1,000 manufacturing companies of every type and size. The reports show that productivity is higher in 52½ percent of the plants, with 69 percent expecting increased productivity in coming months. But, of these thousand plants, here is the analysis of the reasons for increasing productivity:

Better and modern machines, 31 percent;  
More plentiful parts and materials, 34 percent;  
More experience on the part of labor force, 37½ percent;  
Better supervision, 48 percent;  
Fewer work stoppages by labor, 7 percent;  
And the last I beg to call to your attention forcefully—

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This photograph was taken at the testimonial dinner given to International Secretary Milne by contractors and union people of San Francisco. Left to right: J. Scott Milne, Charles J. Foehn, Clyde L. Chamblin, representing the contractors association, and General Mark Clark



THE Economic and Social Council of the United Nations is one of the six main branches of the organization provided under the United Nations Charter. It has 18 members, elected by the General Assembly, and its functions are broadly, to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters, and to make recommendations to the General Assembly, the members of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies concerned.

How the Economic and Social Council functions and the sort of questions which come to it, can best be understood if we take one particular matter upon which the council has taken action and describe what happened.

### One Day At the Council

We have chosen to discuss the proceedings on August 8th during the fifth session of the council. On the agenda for that day was a proposal of the World Federation of Trade Unions concerning guarantees of workers to organize and exercise their trade union rights.

This proposal had first arisen on the council agenda during the fourth session, when it was referred for study and action to the International Labor Organization which has, through signed agreement, become a specialized agency under the United Nations Charter.

The International Labor Organization was set up originally under the League of Nations and it has always been considered the most successful instrument of the league and it is its only surviving part.

The council asked the International Labor Organization to make a report to it based on the World Federation of Trade Unions' proposal, and a similar one subsequently submitted by the American Federation of Labor to the Economic and Social Council.

### The Reply

A committee was organized at the International Labor Conference in Geneva this last June to prepare an appropriate reply. Three weeks were spent in considering the problem which the World Federation of Trade Unions' proposal involved and at the end of the time two resolutions were unanimously approved and sent in the form of a report to the Economic and Social Council.

At the time that the International Labor Conference was in session, the World Federation of Trade Unions was holding a meeting of its general council in Prague—a meeting at which the World Federation of Trade Unions' secretariat was advised to press further its proposal for adoption at the approaching session of the Economic and Social Council.

Therefore, when the council meeting was opened, there was before it for discussion the World Federation of Trade Unions' original proposal, the International Labor Conference report which the former proposal had provoked, and two draft resolutions of Economic and Social Council member delegations.

The World Federation of Trade Unions asked in its proposal that a special commission be set up by the council to watch over trade union events continuously, make recommendations that would be applicable to all states and that would not necessarily need previous ratification. It also asked

# How COMMUNISTS Obstruct U. N. Procedures

## Review of a day in Social and Economic Council. Clash of ideas and methods

the council to adopt a declaration of principles to serve as a basis for the recognition that the question of trade union rights is associated with all of the activities of the council. The special commission it demanded would function to see that these principles were effectuated.

### Principles of Freedom

The International Labor Conference report enunciated the principles on which freedom of association must be based, treating the matters raised by the World Federation of Trade Unions and the American Federation of Labor. These were not only stated, but the International Labor Organization promised to incorporate them in an international convention for adoption at their next conference. The report likewise included a discussion of the right to organize, and it expressed the thought that international machinery should be set up to safeguard the right of freedom of association and self-organization. This resolution included the right to bargain collectively, collective agreements, conciliation and arbitration, and cooperation between the public authorities, employers' and workers' organizations. Finally, the International Labor Conference recommended that the problem should receive its further study after consultation with the Economic and Social Council.

### Resolutions

The resolutions presented by the member delegations to the council concerned these two proposals. The resolutions were sponsored by (1) the Czechoslovakian delegation and (2) the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the United States delegations.

The Czechoslovakian draft resolution recommended that the matter be put before the Social Commission of the United Nations for study and suggestion to be rendered to the council before final action was taken. The spokesman for Czechoslovakia thought that a body of the United Nations should discuss the substance of trade union rights and freedoms and his feeling was that the Social Commission was the proper body for such deliberations. (The Social Commission was created under Article 68 of the United Nations Charter: "The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.")

The United Kingdom draft resolution suggested that the council take note of the International Labor Conference report and observe with satisfaction the action taken and proposed by the conference. It resolved to submit the International Labor Confer-

ence report to the General Assembly of the United Nations, and it recommended that the council should await further reports from the International Labor Organization. It finally observed that the question of the establishment of international machinery for safe-guarding freedom of association was being examined and requested that the Secretary General of the United Nations arrange cooperation between the International Labor Organization and the Commission on Human Rights in a study of that problem.

### Discussion

The discussion carried on by the 18 members of the Economic and Social Council was based on the four documents outlined above. The general problem of the council might be expressed as follows: It had to take action of some sort on the matter of the rights and guarantees of workers to freedom of association and organization. The tenor of the discussion was that all present deplored the lamentable state of trade union rights throughout the world. Several speakers, both council members and the representatives of the independent organizations who participated in the discussion, cited examples of the arbitrary treatment of labor union officials by governments and the lack of guarantees within nations of the rights of laborers to organize for their own welfare in dealing with employers. There seemed to be no disagreement with regard to the need for assistance from the United Nations to workers throughout the world. The question was one of procedure. How could Economic and Social Council action be most effective in accomplishing the ends desired by all?

The World Federation of Trade Unions obviously thought that a strong statement by the council and a new commission under the Economic and Social Council to observe, report and make recommendations to the United Nations, specialized agencies and member states, was the answer. The International Labor Organization felt that the formation of conventions for ratification by member nations (44 sent delegates to the International Labor Conference) together with a special commission within the I. L. O. for recommending ways to guarantee the freedoms under discussion and more study were the most effective methods to deal with the problem.

The British, the United States and the Netherlands agreed with the I. L. O., suggesting further that General Assembly approval would add authority to endorsement of the principles involved.

Czechoslovakia agreed somewhat with the British proposal but wanted more council participation in the form of Social Commission deliberation, and it did not include the General Assembly in its recommendations.



## Right and Reconciliation

So the real problem of the council meeting was not only to decide what was the right thing to do, but how could the conflicting points of view and opinions be reconciled.

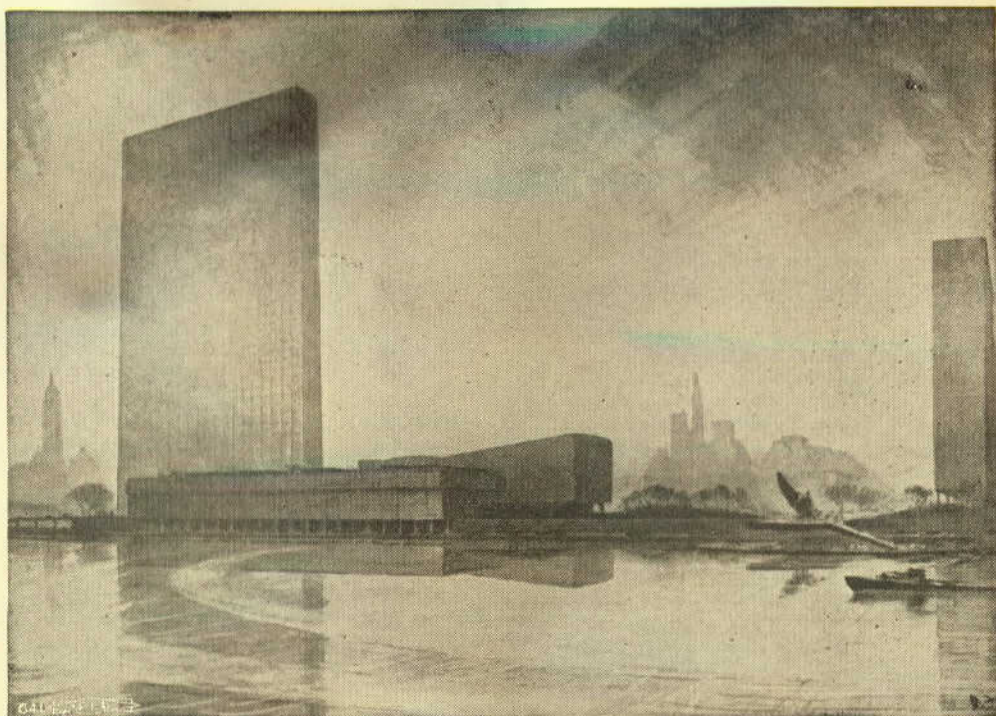
The meeting was conducted in the following manner: Mr. Morse, the United States government delegate to the International Labor Conference in Geneva and the chairman there of the committee on freedom of association which was appointed to consider the World Federation of Trade Unions' and American Federation of Labor's proposals, presented the International Labor Conference report to the council and made remarks concerning it which he thought were necessary and appropriate. After him, Mr. Cope, representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions, expressed what he termed the opinion of his organization to the council. He said that the International Labor Conference action did not satisfy the World Federation of Trade Unions' demands and that he hoped the council would consider his organization's original proposal. Questions from the Norwegian delegate revealed that the International Labor Conference report had not been brought before the general council of the federation. After Mr. Cope withdrew, Miss Dorothy Sender of the American Federation of Labor spoke in commendation of the International Labor Conference report, expressed satisfaction with the progress made and recommended further study and action. Following her, Mr. Serrarens of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions was given an opportunity to express his organization's point of view. He endorsed the International Labor Conference action and pointed out that in the present stage of development of international cooperation, the techniques already developed by the International Labor Organization appeared most effective. He reminded the meeting that we do not have world government and that neither the United Nations nor the International Labor Organization could make international law.

By introducing this point of limitations, the really vexing part of the question before the council was raised. Other speakers pointed it out later by referring to the Charter of the United Nations, Article 2, Section 7,

"Nothing contained in this present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII." (Chapter VII refers to action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression.)

## Guaranteeing Freedom

The problem of guaranteeing freedom of association and self-organization is essentially one of internal relations between workers and employers and workers and their governments. The United Nations Charter recognizes the importance of relations such as these in their repercussions in international affairs. The effects of them are obvious to us all from our recent experience with the totalitarian Axis powers.



Proposed U.N. Building in New York

UN Photo

But at the same time, the charter recognizes sovereignty within the boundaries of the member nations. Its judgment is that sovereignty is of supreme importance, but that the affairs of a nation may come under the survey of other nations to the extent of allowing the other nations to harass and embarrass an offending member in the hope that international public opinion will weaken the position of the government which exercises or allows to be exercised, evil force against the welfare of its citizens.

We have strayed, however, from an intent to outline the proceedings of the council meeting. After the representatives from the organizations outside the United Nations had spoken, the government delegates and members of the council expressed their views, explaining the draft resolutions which had been presented and proposing others which attempted a compromise or a reconciliation of the conflicting points of view.

Several suggestions were made as to how the two council draft resolutions (of the U. K. and Czechoslovakia) could be combined into one, and much talk centered on whether or not it would be expedient and advisable to try to include the Social Commission in the deliberations.

A separate element to the discussion above was introduced by the U.S.S.R. and the Byelorussian delegates, and it is here that the greatest cleavage of opinion was apparent in the discussion. *The contributions of the Soviet Union delegates demonstrated very clearly why there is widespread opinion in our country and others that it is impossible to cooperate with the Soviet Communists.*

The Soviet opinion was that by giving the greatest consideration to International Labor Conference action and suggestions, and ignoring the substance of the World Federation of Trade Unions' proposal, the council was refusing to fulfill its promise to the World Federation of Trade Unions and was not pursuing a course to see that the aims of the proposal were fulfilled.

Since the council did not talk about the problem of trade union guarantees and draw up its own conclusions on the subject, the Russians accused the members of only indirectly supporting the real question before the meeting.

Theoretically, and perhaps actually, the reason for the Soviet opinion was that it does not recognize the International Labor Organization as a valid instrument for the representation of workers' rights. To a Communist the International Labor Organization is an instrument of capitalism by its very composition of workers, government representatives and employers. The U.S.S.R. does not belong to the International Labor Organization and feels that it is ideologically and physically impossible since communist doctrine does not recognize employers as separate from the state or the workers.

At the same time, however, the American Federation of Labor does not believe, as does the U.S.S.R., that the World Federation of Trade Unions is a legitimate organization representing members of the free trade union movement. The position of the American Federation of Labor is that the Russian delegates, and the delegates from countries dominated by the Soviets, to the World Federation of Trade Unions are actually Communists who deny the rights of free trade unions. The American Federation of Labor's conviction is that these members of the World Federation of Trade Unions are interested only in using that organization to further their own political ends and to defeat those of the members from capitalist states.

From the point of view of the majority of the members, the International Labor Organization is the recognized official agency on the periphery of the United Nations which should deal with labor matters. Action taken by this organization is considered authoritative because it is not only planned by experienced labor, em-

(Continued on page 460)



# Tracy Wins Reply

## From Civil Service

**E**LECTRICAL Workers employed by the Government are not prohibited from striking against private employers, under the Taft-Hartley act, according to the United States Civil Service Commission.

Arthur S. Flemming, commissioner, at the instance of President Dan W. Tracy, IBEW, ruled as follows:

"Accordingly, it is the commission's understanding that a Government employee would not by Section 305 be prohibited from participating in a strike against a private employer. However, it should be understood that each Governmental agency has the authority to adopt reasonable regulations for the conduct of its employees, and it is conceivable that the agency could restrict the activities of its employees in connection with strikes against private employers if such activities affected, or interfered with, the employee's performance of his duties as a Government employee."

### Questions Raised

Mr. Tracy wrote:

"This is with reference to Section 305 of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Questions have been raised by constituent units of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as to the proper interpretation of this Section of the Act. Section 305 provides that:

"It shall be unlawful for any individual employed by the United States or any agency thereof including wholly-owned Government corporations to participate in any strike. Any individual employed by the United States or by any such agency who strikes shall be discharged immediately from his employment, and shall forfeit his civil service status, if any, and shall not be eligible for reemployment for three years by the United States or any such agency."

"The language of the section has been drafted in such a manner that it raises the issue of whether it literally prohibits the participation of Government employees 'in any strike.' There are locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers which are comprised of Electrical Workers who are employed by the Government and by private business concerns. In some cases, officers of these mixed locals are employed by the Government. In the event of a strike against private employers, officers and members of the union who are employed by the Government may engage in activities which could be interpreted as participation in such strikes against private interests. For example, such a worker may serve, outside of Government hours, on the picket line, or may be engaged in planning the conduct of the strike, or even may be considered a participant because of his vote on the question of whether a strike should be called against the private employer.

### History of the Act

"Examination of the legislative history of Section 305 of the Act would seem to make

### President Tracy queries Flemming and gets favorable reply

it clear that activities of the type described above are not prohibited. The intent of Congress in enacting this provision was to prohibit strikes against the Government. The conference report contains a clear expression of this intent. The section of the report to which I refer (80th Congress, 1st Session, H. R. Report No. 510, Page 68) reads as follows:

"Section 207 of the House bill made it unlawful for any employee of the United States to strike against the Government. Violations of this section were to be punishable by immediate discharge, forfeiture of civil-service status, and forfeiture of all

(Continued on page 458)



DAN W. TRACY  
International President

## Is Industry Governed in United States?

By RUSSELL G. IDLE, L. U. No. 309

### THE QUESTION:

Is industry governed in the U. S. A.?

### THE ANSWER:

No!

To date we have the Taft-Hartley bill, pushed through as an omnibus bill, as "reaction's" effort to beat labor. This bill pretends to regulate and govern industry with regard to labor and management, through legislative action. Actually it is government without consent!

Labor has often been faced with the problem of making new working conditions acceptable to decent standards. Labor is now faced with the problem of creating new and better government.

We must create an antidote for "Taft-Hartley," or a serum which contains antibodies capable of neutralizing this new legislative invasion of government, as applied to industry.

### How Shall We Govern?

You will notice that I said—industry is ungoverned here in the U.S.A. How then will we govern it?

Let us divide our government activities into two parts: One—civil, the other industrial. Little has been done about the latter in either state or national government. Our industrial machine has grown. It often eclipses the civil activities in the section in which both exist. We have attempted to govern both by the same elected people.

One well versed in civil affairs cannot be expected to understand industrial problems.

We elect these people, knowing that little can be expected from them as regards labor.

We have come to the place where to strike is not enough! More often than not, the shrewd industrialist has jockeyed us into this same strike as a punitive effort to starve and weaken our members during the shut-down.

Our production suffers—so does our national standard of living.

We must solve this problem. Let us begin. We must pull industry out of the doldrums of the ungoverned to the governed.

### We Must Have Consent

First let us clearly understand that this must be by consent. Not the consent of the fearful—who are forced by military or brute force, or starving economic force, to seemingly consent, but by a free people who know what they want.

Having stated that we divide government into two groups—civil and industrial—we will let civil government alone. It has been acceptable with the consent of our people for a long enough time to be proven. As to industry, let us set up two national houses of legislature—one of management, one of labor. Let these people be elected from both management and labor by regular two year elections.

(Continued on page 459)



# Review of BUILDING TRADES In 1946

By HONORABLE LEWIS SCHWELLENBACH, Secretary of Labor

*Mr. Schwellenbach was unable to make a personal presentation. Herman Beyer, Bureau of Labor Statistics, represented him.*

I WANT to congratulate you warmly on having accomplished one of the largest and most important construction and housing programs in this country's history. It is your skill and labor that put in place nearly nine billion dollars worth of vital postwar construction in the first eight months of this year; 44 percent of this construction was new housing for veterans and about 32 percent was the building and repair of factories, stores, schools, hospitals and other buildings of vital importance to the peacetime community.

## Good Record

You can be especially proud of your record in housing. The figures of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics show that home building this summer, instead of falling off slightly in the usual seasonal pattern, has surpassed all monthly totals since the boom of the twenties. There has been a continuous rise this year in the number of new dwellings started, so that it is likely that with 524,000 units begun through August, a total of around 800,000 can be expected for the year, making 1947 the greatest housing year in two decades.

There is no sign of abatement in home building, especially since construction of apartments was revived with liberalization of mortgage loan insurance for rental housing. While industrial construction gives signs of faltering, this has not yet prevented nonresidential building as a whole from showing a steady rise in expenditures since April. It is likely that before the year is out, about 12 billion dollars worth of construction will have been put in place, over a fifth more than last year.

## Two Million Men

To do this job, employment on construction has been climbing almost continuously, until in August close to two million men were working at the site, the largest number since the height of our war program in 1942. Roughly half the site construction work force is composed of journeymen. Thus an impressive total of nearly a million skilled craftsmen were on the job in August, and the number is rising.

If it were not for your remarkable achievement over the past year and a half in the national apprenticeship program, the forecast of still greater demand for construction skills in the near future would create serious apprehension. At it is, we can look forward to expanding construction activity with your demonstrated assurance that skilled workers will be available as needed, maintaining high quality and productivity on the job.

The figures of the Department of Labor's

Address given before A.F.L.  
Building Trades Department  
Convention, San Francisco

Apprentice Training Service show that by the end of August about 104,000 building apprentices were being trained, more than 10 percent of the skilled workers employed at the site. About 38,000 were in woodworking, 16,000 each in the pipe and electrical trades, 14,000 in the trowel trades, 9,000 in painting, and 8,000 in sheetmetal work. Over the past two years the number of local joint apprenticeship committees or programs has multiplied over two and one-half times to reach a total of 2,672 by August 31.

## Gains in Apprenticeship

But this is not all. The building trades have cooperated in setting up national trade apprenticeship standards. You have helped organize statewide apprenticeship programs. You have cooperated by forming accelerated training schedules for apprentices where the needs of the community have required them, allowing successful apprentices advanced standing. You have liberalized racial requirements. You have helped develop courses in related education, so important to the all around training of apprentices. Your enthusiasm, and your knowledge of the importance of apprenticeship to the future of the building trades and to the community, is evident from the large amount of space you have given the program in your journals, and from the increasing number of formal exercises that are organized to greet the fledgling journeymen on completion of their course.

## Accidents on the Increase

Enlargement of the construction work force, however, has not been accomplished without encountering a very serious problem—a soaring accident rate. It is to be expected that the number of accidents will increase as the number of men employed increases. But if the accident frequency rate in the industry rises—that is, the number of injuries per million hours worked—you have a danger sign that may point to serious neglect, because the frequency rate is corrected for the increasing chance of injury based on increasing numbers of workers alone. It is with considerable alarm, therefore, that I note from reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics that the accident frequency rate in construction has risen every year since 1943, and that last year it took a sharp 33-percent leap to a level twice as high as that for manufacturing industries.

Speaking in numbers, 131,800 construction workers were injured last year, or nearly 1 in 10. Of these, 2,200 were killed, nearly as many as were killed on manufac-



HONORABLE LEWIS SCHWELLENBACH  
U. S. Secretary of Labor

turing jobs, which engaged eight times the work force. There are only a handful of industries, well known as extremely hazardous, that surpass construction in accident rates.

I feel that labor can no longer afford to take a passive part while conditions grow even worse. It is up to you to make your interest felt. With the assistance of competent men trained in accident prevention, you can take full responsibility for your share of the planning and direction of an active program in local areas. You can take a hand through your union in bettering the methods of work and physical working conditions as you have labored hard and successfully to better your standard of living.

## Wages on Increase

Strides have been made in wages this year. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that the 15-percent advance between July 1, 1946 and July 1, 1947, in union wage rates of building trades workers was the largest gain in a single year since 1920. Among the seven major trades studied, plasterers and plumbers received the largest wage rate boost through collective bargaining—18 percent. Bricklayers, however, who averaged \$2.37 as of July 1, 1947, are still the trade at the top of the wage ladder. It is true that while wage rates have risen 15 percent over the year, wholesale prices of building materials rose 34 percent; lumber prices alone rose 52 percent.

Labor has cooperated in the housing program by preparing skilled craftsmen who, in replacing large wartime crews of semi-skilled and unskilled workmen, have increased labor productivity.

Let me again congratulate you on your success in apprenticeship and in the performance, without major labor disturbance, of one of the largest construction programs on record. These accomplishments have meant outstanding achievement in labor management relations and in the everyday practice of American democracy. I want you to know that the Department of Labor's services are always at your disposal. Please

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# Increased Interest in Consumer COOPERATION

**A**CTIVE labor union participation in the consumer cooperative movement is now part of the official policy of the American Federation of Labor and other segments of the labor movement. This policy is being implemented by direct action on national, state and local levels through full-time employees and committees set up to explore ways and means of supporting the existing consumer cooperatives and organizing new ones in areas where the need is great.

## Notable Resolution

The resolution adopted by the Arizona State Federation of Labor at its annual meeting in September is typical. After citing the recommendations of the AFL it concludes:

"Whereas the consumers cooperative movement is the only practical method in sight to bring a semblance of democracy to our economic order,

"Therefore, be it resolved that the 36th convention of the Arizona State Federation of Labor go on record in support of the national program by setting up committees in each local to study ways and means of furthering the cooperative movement among the working people."

All of this points to the fact that labor is more fully aware than ever before of the potentials of the consumer cooperative movement as a means of increasing purchasing power, controlling prices and quality of the things the workers need to buy.

At this point it might be well to reiterate that cooperatives stand for and are based on economic democracy. And just as in a political democracy, their only sound foundation is an informed electorate. Every member of the labor movement who expects to take an active part in the new cooperative program should prepare himself for leadership by familiarizing himself with the phenomenal growth of consumer cooperatives during the two decades from 1926 to 1947.

## Book With Authority

The latest authoritative book on this subject is Bertram B. Fowler's "The Co-operative Challenge." Mr. Fowler has spent much time during the last 10 years in traveling from one section of this country to another so that he could study and record this story of the sensational growth of the consumer cooperative movement. He has visited every significant organization in this country and Canada, and written other books on the subject, including "The Lord Helps Those", which is a study of co-ops in Nova Scotia and the Antigonish experiment in cooperation for both buying and selling.

"The Co-Operative Challenge" is packed from cover to cover with accurate information regarding cooperative organization, functions, results and possibilities. The challenge of cooperatives, as Mr. Fowler sees it, is threefold: It is a challenge to consumers (all of us, from the cradle to the grave) to protect themselves against high

A. F. of L.'s new department gives stimulus. Expert's book paints favorable picture.

prices; to producers and orthodox economic thinkers to revise their practices and theories to meet the competition of enterprise run in the real interest of the consumer; to totalitarian ideologists and other proponents of state control to apply a true democratic philosophy to economic problems.

In his introductory chapter the author tells of the struggle that has been going on in this country between the forces of political democracy and the forces of economic totalitarianism masquerading as free enterprise, and expresses the opinion that this battle if carried to its logical conclusion can only lead to political totalitarianism. His argument is that business operating under the free enterprise system will always end up a monopoly unless government steps in with controls. And the more controls government sets up the closer we come to political totalitarianism.

## Challenge to Democracy

Thus democracy in America is being challenged. And the challenge is being answered by the consumer cooperative movement, "which has in its philosophy and structure the framework upon which the political philosophy of democracy may well be molded into a living, vigorous way of life. Its potentialities lie in the application of the democratic principles to the economic order. In consumer cooperation we have for the first time, an example of economic democracy. For inherent in the movement is the element of individual responsibility, the all-important element in any democracy."

The story of how consumer cooperation is meeting the challenge in the fields of retailing, production, manufacturing, oil, building, electric power, medical care, insurance, finance, community service, education and cultural advancement makes thrilling and instructive reading.

Cooperatives and unions have a common problem of educating their members so that they may assume their share of the responsibility for the successful growth of the organization. No union or cooperative can function long in the democratic way if the members sit back and "let George do it." This problem of educating and securing greater membership participation in the affairs of the cooperative has been solved successfully both in this country and in Europe. The cooperative educational programs in Denmark and the Scandinavian countries has made those the most literate peoples in the world. In Nova Scotia, the people were literally taught their ABCs and simple arithmetic before it was possible to form the consumer and producer cooperatives which have brought economic salvation to those poor fishermen and farmers.



Cooperatives in the farm field are much older than most people think.

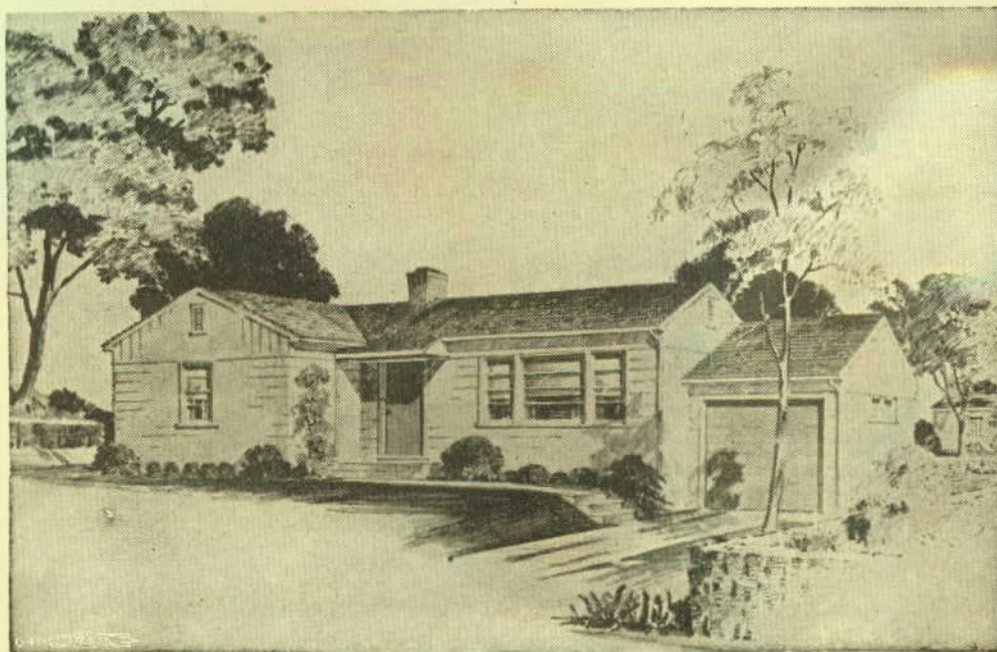
Ohio is considered to be a state with a well-educated population. A great deal of credit should be given to the Ohio Farm Bureau Cooperative Association for the high IQ of Ohio farmers. Under the leadership of Murray Lincoln and Louis Warbington, the Farm Bureau Cooperatives have developed one of the finest systems of adult education in this country. The system is based on the fact that people are neighbors, and as neighbors they have common problems. Practically all Ohio farmers are members of the farm bureau cooperatives. Knowing that most farmers shy away from any orthodox system of study because they are too busy or too tired to do lessons, and yet needing to draw the membership more closely together in the cooperative program, Mr. Warbington finally hit upon the novel idea of organizing cooperative members, who were neighbors into groups of 12, and called these groups "advisory councils." They meet once a month at each others' homes for informal discussions. The cooperative educational department supplies the groups with background material and questions for discussion, most of which concern policy matters with which the board of directors is concerned. All of the groups discuss the same problems at the same time and report back to central management what their solution would be.

## Growth in Other Fields

Another chapter tells of the growth of consumer cooperation in the petroleum field. From the first cooperative gasoline station started by a few farmers in Cottonwood, Minnesota, in 1921, the oil cooperatives, under the dynamic leadership of Howard A. Cowden of the Consumers Cooperative Association of Kansas City, have reached out from filling stations to wholesalers, to refineries, to ownership of the oil fields. They have proven to the world that the Rochdale principles will work in big business as well as small grocery stores. Today the organizers of oil cooperatives in countries all over the world are petitioning the Social and Security Council of the United Nations to invoke that clause in the Atlantic Charter calling for free access to the raw materials and resources of the world. In doing this, the International Cooperative Petroleum Association which was formed in Zurich, Switzerland in 1946, is making no frontal

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One model of the engineered house.

## Engineered House Called Answer to Cost

IN the September JOURNAL we had a short article on housing, discussing the lack of "revolution" in the industry even since the end of the war, and some of the problems involved in cutting costs and increasing unit construction. There was a brief reference to a plan abroad to stimulate the low-cost housing industry through greater standardization of building materials and design modules in order to coordinate most efficiently the work involved in construction.

Since that time a press release has come out and a large-scale advertising campaign among building supply persons has been launched by the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association and the Producer's Council. Other trade associations, which include hundreds of building materials manufacturing companies, have joined the main designers of the principles involved in the cost-cutting program and their coordinated efforts promise to affect favorably the present housing shortage.

### New Homes Program

The results of the work of architects and building materials people is called the Industry-Engineered Homes Program. It advocates a standardization of house designs and building specification on a four inch module. That is, construct and finish a house using multiples of four inches as unit measurements.

The theory behind this program is that if builders and building supply manufacturers work with a similar set of figures in mind, the actual construction costs can be decreased. Less adjusting of building materials to house specifications will be necessary which means less sawing and cutting on the site and more off-the-site prefabrication of small fittings and units.

Industry launched module structure has merits, but costs are still up.

Other saving ideas have been worked out and attention has been given to functional design in space utilization shown in sample house plans for demonstration purposes. No attempt is being made to confine the 4-inch modular principle to specific house designs, but the National Retail Lumber

Dealers Association and the Producers Council are boosting their brain child through the National Building Materials Dealers Service Corporation, located in Washington, which will supply full information, an advertising program, and house plans to assist local lumber dealers in interesting the public.

### Low-Cost Dwellings

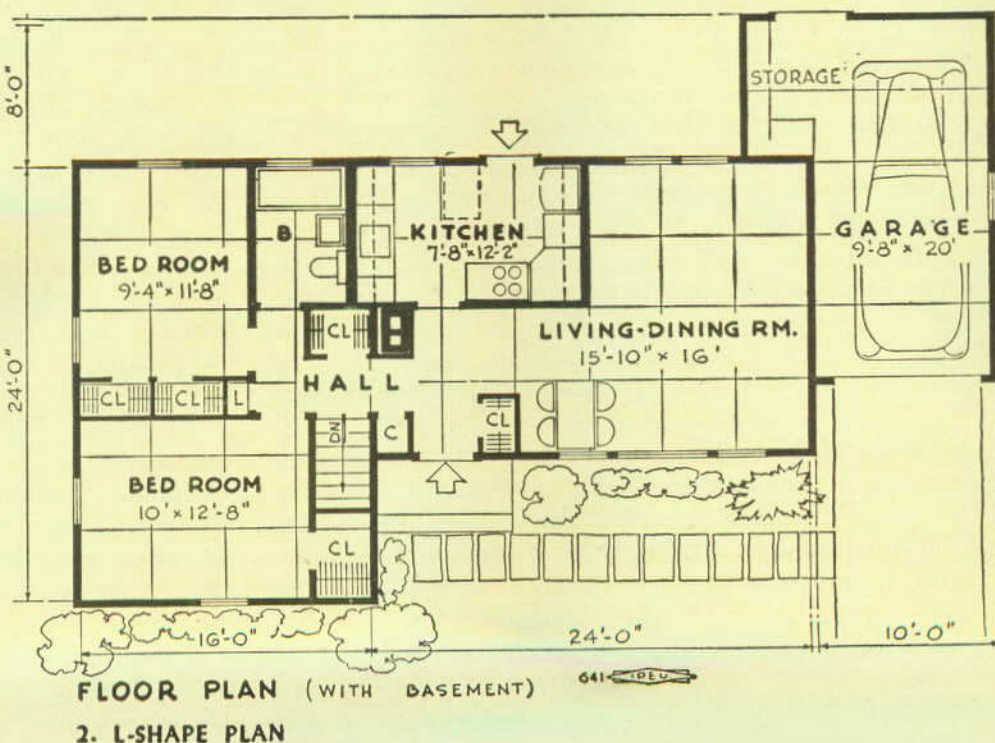
The houses which have been designed and built on the 4-inch and 4-foot module principle are low-cost small family individual dwellings. A great deal of care has been taken to assure satisfactory space utilization both for living comfort and inexpensive construction costs. The houses are basically units of 16' x 24' and 16' x 28' put together either in one- or two-story plans. No particular manufactured building materials are specified since the idea is to include all materials which are built on the 4-inch module and to allow for utilization of the locally most available and inexpensive materials which naturally vary with different geographic and climatic regions.

### More Than Minimum Requirements

The homes advocated by the Industry-Engineered Homes Program should be described as minimum dwelling units, although the room measurements are one-third above those required by FHA. The house and plan shown here consists of two 16'-0" x 24'-0" units set at right angles to one another. The entrance is into a hall to cut out disorganizing living room traffic and the plan envisages a basement for recreation and laundry. One materials-saving feature is bathroom and kitchen conjunction to facilitate plumbing installation and cut down piping. Located off the kitchen and near the bathroom too is the heating unit to minimize wastage in hot water supply.

The architects advocated automatic or coal-furnace heating and none of the houses, even for the larger four-unit two-story homes provides fireplaces. This omission is obviously for purposes of economy.

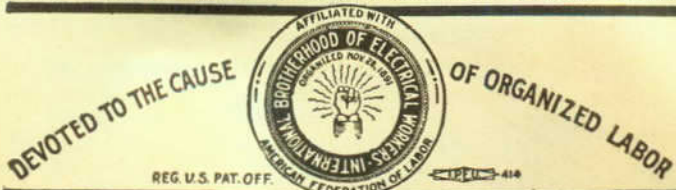
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# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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**A. F. of L. in Convention** All observers of public affairs declare that the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session, will decide great issues. These issues turn upon matters of long-time policy, and may mean a reversal of policy in a number of instances. Only once in the last 65 years has the A. F. of L. departed from its policy of being an economic organization turning into a political one. In 1924 the A. F. of L. supported Senator LaFollette, the elder, for President. Today, the A. F. of L. will decide how far it will carry its plans to change the complexion of the reactionary Congress which has proposed unfriendly and unscientific controls on labor.

Here is what the Executive Council says about the Taft-Hartley act:

"The election of 1946 was a vote against any kind of dictatorship and a reaffirmation of democratic principles, individual rights, and free enterprise. Unfortunately the party put in power interpreted the vote to mean repudiation of all policies and decisions of the party previously entrusted with responsibility for legislation and administration. They focused their attack on amending the National Labor Relations Act established to assure wage earners the right to promote their welfare through collective action. This attack was supplemented by disruption of the Department of Labor by transfer of labor functions to agencies outside of Labor's Department, and sharp curtailments of funds for government agencies serving labor. Before there was time for more balanced judgment, employers' organizations traditionally hostile to unions took advantage of the situation to put their lawyers at the service of Members of Congress in order to draft legislation to check union strength and effectiveness.

"The action of Congress is doubly regrettable because the world is looking to the United States for material help and for proof that democracy assures rights and opportunities for all national groups. . . ."

**Cooperation in Production** One of the important events of the industrial world is the resolve by the National Electrical Contractors Association and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to study production problems jointly. It is needless to say, of course, that this is the way it should be done, but few industries have set up the machinery and worked out the custom to make such a study practical and feasible. If there is a falling off in productivity in any

industry, it is trivial and useless to try to blame it either on management or on labor. It must be a matter of mutual responsibility and mutual solution. One trouble, of course, is that neither labor nor management has paid much attention to this all-important problem, and we believe we are right in saying that the whole construction industry will watch with interest what NECA and IBEW do together to meet this crucial question.

**High Prices and Savings** The grind of high prices and inflation against the population is revealed by some figures gathered by the Federal Reserve Board. The savings of American people are falling off rapidly. During the war, the American population saved 20 percent of its income. In 1945, the population saved 17 percent of its income, but in 1946, with rising prices, the population saved only eight percent of its income. Though the lower groups were able to save as a whole, the large segment of them—31 percent of the people in the same group—report losses or dis-saving.

It must be pointed out that this is a danger signal. It does not mean a fatal conclusion, but it is an indication of the vast discrepancy between income and outgo.

**Taft-Hartley Again** Despite Senator Ball's and Senator Taft's optimism, the Taft-Hartley act doesn't seem to be the blessed event that all America was waiting for. Even some of the employers are beginning to feel that it was an error, and that it is doing more harm to good industrial relations than good. The advocates of the bill are playing a dirty game. They are moving out on two fronts. First, they are saying that the rank and file of labor likes the bill, but it is the unknowing leaders of labor who are opposing it. This, of course, is intended to drive a wedge between labor and labor leadership, and to let such fellows as Ball and Taft represent the labor movement in this country. The second move is to try to win the labor leaders to allegiance to the law by coaxing and honeyed words, pretending that if it only could be tried labor would rejoice in its new-found freedom.

The fact is that the worst thing about the Taft-Hartley act is the hypocrisy by which it was conceived, and the hypocrisy with which it is being promulgated. The law was written by the traditional enemies of labor. It was written out of old concepts and old customs. It was founded upon the idea that labor and management are enemies and that labor leaders and the rank and file are enemies. In a nation pledged to democracy, these tenets are untenable and can only work harm at a time when we need harmony and teamwork.

**Voluntary Rationing** One wag stated in regard to the present voluntary rationing plan: "Labor is already on that rationing schedule." This may or may not be true. The standard of living has been greatly affected by the high prices and labor has felt this despite the claims of management that wages are high.

It is probably best that a voluntary rationing plan be tried at first—though time is short. The American people certainly love their liberties, and they are willing



to do anything to protect liberty—even run the risk of high inflation and shortage of food in order to keep from invading the customary areas of freedom.

However, so-called free enterprise has much in it that is hypocritical. Free enterprise, if it means only freedom for big business and no freedom for labor, is a snare and a delusion.

**Incentive Wage Plan** A strong concerted protest against the kind of incentive wage plans that some employers have tried to put into practice is rising in our local unions. A probing of this sentiment indicates that our local unions are not against any kind of plan of management *per se*. The conventional long-time objections, however, still hold. Labor finds it difficult to know what it is making per day under these plans. Labor finds that when a standard is set by management for a day's operation and this is achieved by the workers, that the goal is reset at a higher point without consultation. This, of course, makes such plans speed-up plans.

Incentive wage plans, of course, bring in questions of dubious value of time and motion study and the use of job evaluation as instrumentalities of management.

One local union took to arbitration the question phrased thus: "It is not possible for the efficient worker who applies himself or herself diligently to his or her work to produce per hour the number of moulds as stated in the table submitted in the agreement." The union won its case. The arbitrator was a management engineer of a nationally-known firm in New York.

**Atomic Energy** David Lilienthal, chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, made a brave speech in a small city in Indiana recently. He declared: "It is dangerous nonsense, dangerous to genuine national security, the growing tendency in some quarters to act as if atomic energy were none of the American public's business." He went on to say: "If schemers, or fools, or rascals, or hysterical stuffed shirts get this thing out of your hands, it may then be too late to find out what it is all about."

Do not think it did not take supreme courage for a public officer to thus state so vividly the issue, watched as he was by scores of people who believed that atomic energy should be in the hands of a few. Mr. Lilienthal has kept the faith as he has always kept the faith in his public life. Here is a true democrat in action, but he will have to pay a price for his courageous frankness.

Mr. Lilienthal also pointed out that it is bad "to permit science and scientists to be kicked around by the organized forces of ignorance and demagoguery, and petty politics." Unless the American people heed this warning, they will lose a good public servant, and also lose their hold in the future even upon their lives.

**They Are at It Again** *Wall Street Journal* has another brain storm. It is running a series of articles, trying to prove that so-called labor restrictions are what makes housing lag and high housing costs. The *Wall Street Journal* will have us believe that if

all safety standards measures were removed from municipal ordinances and the industrialists could use every kind of untried method to build houses, we would have a housing boom par excellence.

It is apparent that the question of who is responsible for high prices will not be settled until some impartial committee makes a study of the whole economic situation. Two things are also apparent: prices are set now not by supply and demand but by executive decision in offices of business men; competition is a farce.

The *Wall Street Journal*, in its biased way, points out that housing in Chicago is not active but it is in Baltimore. Figures on Baltimore construction are not immediately available, but we deny that housing in Chicago is not active. Here are the figures for certain key cities, all of them good union towns:

	1947			
	April	March	Feb.	Jan.
Chicago	1,342	1,190	700	720
Los Angeles	5,096	5,040	5,675	3,855
San Francisco	1,664	1,790	1,505	1,570
Washington, D. C.	1,296	1,230	985	720

We know what the *Wall Street Journal* and other members of the kept press are up to. They are trying to build a background for the Congressional investigation which is scheduled to muckrake the construction industry.

**Lost Information** Sometimes news never gets written. We found a great piece of news in a full-page ad in *Fortune* magazine. It was an advertisement signed by Charles A. Koons and Company, exporters, New York City.

"China, a country of more than 400,000,000 people, represents the greatest untapped market which modern business can contemplate. As a step toward its own modernization that country is now planning construction of by far the largest hydro-electric station ever built. It will be five times greater than our own Grand Coulee.

"This undertaking will require \$1,000,000,000 and the efforts of hundreds of engineers, hundreds of thousands of laborers. As planned, the project will take six years to complete. The finished dam will rise 500 feet above its foundations, will create the largest man-made lake the world has ever seen. In addition it will largely eliminate floods and droughts in that part of China. Sixty million acres of land will be irrigated. Disease breeding swamps and lakes will be drained. Alongside the dam, a series of shiplocks will raise ocean-going vessels to lake level, making Chungking a modern seaport.

"Another \$500,000,000 will be needed for China's railroad lines. This money will provide for 30,000 miles of track and the equipment necessary for their operation. More than mere transportation, however, this facility not only will contribute to modern industrialization but also be a step toward political coherence in a country now torn by strife.

"For not a few of China's economic and political difficulties may be traced to her lack of intra-transportation and communication."





# WOMAN'S WORK

THERE'S GOING TO BE A GREAT DAY!

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

**Y**ES, that great day we look forward to with such joy and expectation is on the way—just a little over a month off. Christmas is the day I mean and I thought perhaps we'd devote our page this month to getting ready for it. We'll have more to say next month on Christmas—recipes, games, decorations, etc., but it would be well to start some of your preparations now. Start buying gifts early to avoid that hectic last-minute rush and while you are still able to find the right gift for the right person. Remember last year you waited too long and you had to get Uncle Tom that purple muffler when what he really wanted was a humidifier? And you know Cousin Minnie never wears that blouse you gave her. You knew it was too large when you bought it but you were "so tired and everything was picked over." I know, I go through it every year. And I pretend to be one of those people who like the "last-minute rush" but at heart I know I'm not. Leave the "last-minute rush" for such items as wreaths and candles and cranberries, but get gift-buying done early.

## That Important List

First off, make up your list. "Name of person—Gift desired—Amount to be spent." Then start early to get a gift or two at a time. Decide in advance what you are going to get and where you are going to get it and then go to it. Time and effort are really conserved this way. Of course that number three item above—"Amount to be spent"—involves quite a bit of calculating these days with prices sky-high as they are. But lady, be firm. When you have made up your Christmas budget and decided exactly how much you can spend—stick to it. Don't go into debt for your presents for it will spoil your joy in Christmas if you must worry all through the winter months till spring about

how they are to be paid for. If your gifts must be inexpensive, you can make up for lack of pecuniary value by careful and thoughtful selection and beautiful and original gift wrapping. And don't overlook the possibilities of making some gifts.

## Make Your Own

There are a great many attractive gifts you can make for a small expenditure of money—with effort it's true, but often effort that is really recreation. And somehow a



gift, made especially for some friend, has a particular value—like giving a little part of yourself, and will be appreciated all the more because there is thought and work and love in it.

Here are some ideas to go on.

There are lovely materials in the stores these days in simply beautiful colors. A walk through the isles of the drygoods department suggests a myriad of useful gifts you can make in your spare hours from now until that "nice man cometh."

## "Suit-able" Gifts

Rayon crepe in rich warm shades is wonderfully suitable for blouses to brighten up an old suit for the holiday season. You could make one for your best friend in her favorite color. The short-sleeved ones are simple to make and take very little material. Then there is rayon taffeta in colorful plaids and stripes and little checks. A quarter of a yard would make a darling dickey at a very nominal cost. Incidentally the ones they are showing ready-made in the stores run anywhere from three to five dollars or more. You could make one just as attractive for 50 to 75 cents.

## Gay Coveralls

And how about the ever-useful apron? These are so simple to make and are always such a gay and acceptable Christmas gift, I think. You can make them sturdy and prac-

tical or frivolous and fluffy. Mother and daughter aprons or pinafores just alike would be a most attractive gift. Speaking of aprons, you might even make a big serviceable one for a man on your gift list who is addicted to cooking.

Luncheon place mats, bridge cloths and napkins are all easy and inexpensive to make. The linen ones with applied designs and flowers are particularly pretty. By the way, did you know that such appliques come in packages—all cut out and ready to sew on? A very handy arrangement. If you do make some of these luncheon sets or bridge sets you may have some scraps of linen left over. Why not make a set of cocktail napkins from them. Six or eight little napkins in pretty pastel shades with fringed edges and tiny flowers applied in the corners would make a gift to delight the heart of the most discriminating hostess.

If you have a little girl on your list, why not make her a housecoat fashioned on really grown-up lines? She'll love it and fond mamma will, too.

A frilly, beribboned bed jacket can be made very reasonably and would please a feminine creature of any age.

## Sweet and Practical

Another very nice remembrance which is easy to make is a set of covered coat hangers. And if this seems a rather prosaic gift to you, try attaching sweet-smelling sachet bags at the center. These will lend a delicate fragrance to the user's clothing and will be much enjoyed and appreciated.

Handkerchiefs are another welcome gift—especially those of the dainty, hand-made variety. Fine handkerchief linen is again





on the market and awaits only the careful needle of the would-be giver.

### Gifts for Little People

Of course there are many children on your list—it wouldn't be a Christmas list without a goodly number of them. For the very little ones, how about big bibs made of quilted cotton, bound in bright colors with cut-out figures of animals or nursery characters appliqued on. I mentioned above that flower cut-outs are available for appliqueing. Attractive nursery cut-outs are also for sale for just such use as this. Those big, soft rag dolls and cuddle toys are awfully easy to make, too, and little children just love them. The Art-Needle Work Department of any store has these all ready to cut out, embroider (or applique) and stuff.

### Miniature Wardrobe

Little girls somewhat older would love a small doll with clothes. A little doll of the 10-cent store variety with changes of tiny, bright dresses, so simple to make, would be a most welcome gift for any little would-be mother.

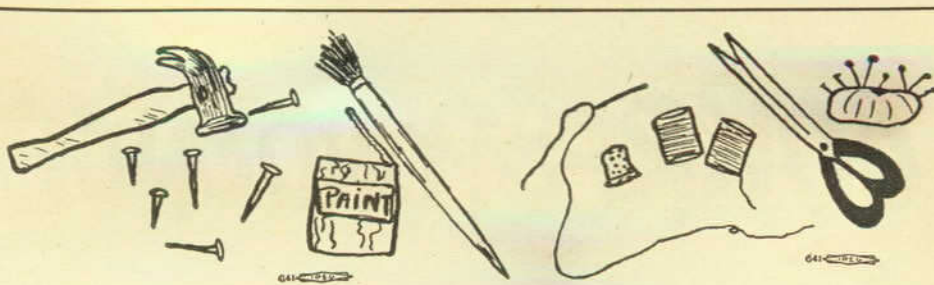
To get away from needle-made gifts, have you an elderly relative or friend or someone who is a shut-in whom you want to remember at Christmas time? Why not make a winter garden? Buy a glass fish bowl or rose bowl at the five and ten and fill it with mosses and partridge berries and other little plants from the woods. It will live a long time and bring much pleasure to its owner.

Here's another idea for a Christmas gift you can make. Do you have a camera? If you do, take pictures of your friends, their houses, their children, their dog or cat, if they have one, and without their knowing it, or at least knowing why, if possible. When you have a collection of several good ones, buy a little pocket folder (the wallet type ones are nice) and put them in it. Imagine their pleasure and surprise to find such a gift from you on Christmas morning. This is an idea for gifts for relatives and friends of yours who live at a distance, too—only for them take pictures of your own home and children.

### Christmas Gifts to Cook

Now for you girls whose interests and talents run to the kitchen items. If you like to cook, why not "cook up" some Christmas presents. Pretty, decorated tin boxes of various shapes and sizes are available in the dime stores again. How about making up your favorite fruit cake recipe and baking it in small pans which can be distributed to your friends in the little tin boxes we mentioned above. An assortment of Christmas cookies or homemade candy would also make a welcome gift for any of the people on your list. A jar of homemade jelly, jam, preserves, pickles or chili sauce, wrapped in colorful Christmas paper would make an unusual and enjoyable Christmas remembrance for friend or acquaintance.

We haven't room for any more suggestions this month, but we hope some of these will be helpful to you. Next month we'll have some ideas for decorations, gift wrapping and holiday parties—and for the children—a Christmas story. Till then, good-bye and happy preparations for that great, great day.



## GIFTS FOR CHILDREN TO BUY OR MAKE

It's time for you children to be thinking of getting ready for Christmas and saving your allowance to buy gifts for Mother and Daddy and your other relatives and your little friends. There are lots of gifts you can make, too. Mother will help you and you can make your Christmas money go farther that way. Here are some suggestions for inexpensive gifts to buy and some to make.

### For Mother

Buy her a little case and fit it with needles, pins, thread, and a small pair of scissors. Then she will always have it handy to put in her suitcase when she goes traveling anywhere. Or buy her a pretty little jam jar and a bottle of her favorite preserves to go with it. Or have someone take a snapshot of you, or have one taken at the 10-cent store and put it in a pretty frame. If you want to make a gift for Mother, you could sew her a shopping bag or sewing bag of sturdy material, or an apron, or a short, circular cape in pretty, soft material that she can put on to protect her dress when she is combing her hair and putting on her powder. Boys could make for Mother a recipe box, a larger enameled and decorated box for her jewelry or notepaper, a knife and fork box or a chopping board, or a set of canisters for the kitchen.

### For Dad or Uncle or Older Brother

How about a favorite magazine subscription for your Dad if you have the money to spare, or a pound of his favorite tobacco. Any of the men in your family would like a money clip, or a desk calendar, a key ring or an eversharp pencil. If you have a fisherman in the family, get him an item or two for his tackle box. If you want to make something, you could sew them fine linen handkerchiefs. You could take a picture of Mother and put it in a little leather case that can be carried in a pocket. Make a felt case for eyeglasses. Cover a number of match box folders with striped ribbon, glued on. Perhaps you could stencil initials on these. Glue an attractive map or other picture on a pocket dictionary and shellac over it. This makes a nice desk item. Boys can make their men folks tie racks, fishing tackle trays or boxes, or pipe holders.

### For Grandmother or Aunt

How about a cute little teapot with a supply of tea bags to go with it? How about a little plant or a bulb in a pretty pot? If you want to make a gift for them, how about pot-holders, or a tea cozy, or a wrist pin cushion if they like to sew. A boy might make a doorstop from a brick or bottle, or a handkerchief box of wood. (A cigar box, enameled and decorated is fine.)

### For Big Sis

A scarf or Gibson Girl tie for her blouse would be nice, or a pretty belt, or one of those new ring clasps to hold the new scarves in place. If you make a gift for her, how about a pretty velvet headband, or a fancy felt cover for her favorite compact. (Sequins sewed on both of these gifts would be very attractive.) Sachets are also nice for sister and a bright sash made of two contrasting shades of ribbon stitched together would be welcome, I'm sure. You boys could make her a cosmetic box or a rack for her earrings.

### For Little Sis or Baby Brother

Soft toys could be bought or made and bean bags sewn of sturdy cloth and decorated with embroidered faces would be easy to make. You boys might be able to make a little cart or pull toy.

### For Teacher

How about a set of pretty bookmarks for her? They are easy to make. You just cut pretty pictures from cards and paste them on to 10-inch strips of bright satin ribbon from the 10-cent store. If you are very ambitious you could paint the pictures yourself. Another nice gift for your teacher is homemade fudge, with the pieces wrapped individually and packed in a pretty tin box. You boys could cover little stiff-backed notebooks or address books with attractive pictures and shellac them for your teacher.

And that's all we have room for now. Get started early and show your family how clever and thrifty you can be when it comes to selecting their Christmas gifts.



# CORRESPONDENCE

**L. U. NO. 1,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.** Editor: One of the largest meetings Local No. 1 has ever had turned out recently. It was nice to see the old timers, and surprising to see the new faces. We might say that it was a get-acquainted get-together.

John O'Shea, president of Local No. 1, IBEW, conducted the meeting, introducing our International Vice President Frank W. Jacobs, who outlined our policies, requirements and general instructions pertaining to our agreement with the contractors, business firms, and general business with the industrial and manufacturing companies.

The following officers were introduced: Ed. Redemeier, business representative; John Meinert, assistant; Paul Nolte, assistant; Jim Hartman, assistant; Jos. Bresnan, assistant, and Leo Hennessey, financial secretary.

These officers described the general working conditions, by-laws, rules and regulations concerning our place in the electrical business.

President John O'Shea outlined the apprentice training and instructed the wiremen to let the helpers DO some of the work instead of doing it themselves and letting the helpers stand around watching. (And a very good idea.)

President O'Shea also outlined the educational advantages our men can receive by attending our school on various subjects. He has appointed the following men from several classifications as follows: Al. Siepmann, radio division; Chester Virga, maintenance and repair; and Paul Dorant, from the "A" wiremen, who, by the way, is teaching the new National Electrical Code at this time.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P. S.  
The Lover of "LIGHT" Work.

**L. U. NO. 3,  
NEW YORK, N. Y.** Editor: We sincerely hope that every union man and woman followed the advice of our leaders by registering and voting at this election. As has been explained, registering this year makes one eligible to vote in the primary elections next year so that one may be able to help nominate the right people for office. This power is particularly necessary in those states and communities where one party is predominant and nomination in the primary is conclusive for election.

Remember that the Taft-Hartley Law was put over by a coalition of reactionary Republicans and Democrats, so having it repealed is not a party matter. We often hear people say, "I live in a Democratic (or Republican) community and one or two votes won't make any difference," and they go off fishing, playing golf, or what have you, on election day. There is nothing more effective in keeping our representatives on their toes than to know they have a strong minority in their districts, a minority that may easily become a majority if given just cause, so don't shirk your civic duties.

The last few weeks have seen the first actual moves for application of the Taft-Hartley Law and soon those really interested will have firsthand knowledge of its iniquity. The first case on record is a complaint of the United Telephone Organization of New York against Local Union No. 3, IBEW, of "unfair labor practices" to the National Labor Relations Board and an accompanying suit for \$200,000.00 damages they claim to have sustained.

This case is the result of L. U. No. 3's defending its jurisdiction over work it has done for many years, against the attempted raid of a so-called independent labor union. Can one imagine a REAL labor union resorting to the T-H Law in a difference with another union? The immediate disagreement has been settled on a 50/50 basis with the strict understanding that it does not establish a precedent for future cases. This does not satisfy the U.T.O. who were forced to accept the 50/50 arrangement by pressure of public opinion after L. U. No. 3 had agreed for the purpose of expediting the completion of Idlewild Airport.

Other cases on record are suits for injunctions brought by the NLRB against a printers' local in Maryland for refusing to bargain collectively and a carpenters' local in Tennessee for secondary boycotting, also individual suits brought by a brewery worker in Cleveland, Ohio, and by an auto worker in Toledo, Ohio, against CIO locals for "violating their job protection rights." Well may the labor lawyers chortle and rub their hands in glee for the T-H Law is making for a lawyers' paradise.

Senator Taft is making a tour of various states, at this writing, in an attempt to feel out sentiment before announcing himself as a candidate for the presidency. In a speech in Los Angeles he is reported as having said that there would be no social legislation, such as social security amendments, national health and hospitalization, increase of minimum wage under the wage and hour law, etc., during 1948 because these laws could only be administered by a Republican President. Ten days later the Senator is reported as having made an about-face and is quoted as saying, "Nevertheless, I believe the Republican Party will and should proceed with these measures in the next session. We can to a large extent control the character of the men appointed to administer them through the right of confirmation. We can write our intentions into the law so clearly that there is no excuse for misunderstanding. The budget situation may force a more modest beginning but at least we can make a beginning." Which statement are you inclined to believe expresses his real sentiments?

If you failed to register or vote you gave encouragement to the men that are behind the men like Taft who would withhold needed legislation until it can be used as a threat or club to bring the voters into line. Thus they would again place the nation under the thumbs of ruthless "Big Business" that has no thought other than profits and more profits until it blindly runs us into another depression.

Whatever you have done or failed to do to correct legislative abuses you still have time, before January 1948 when Congress again convenes, to contact your senators and representatives, who are or will be at home "mending their fences," to let them know where you stand on social and labor legislation.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 11,  
LOS ANGELES,  
CALIF.** Editor: Brothers, Local No. 11 of Los Angeles, Calif., needs advice and we need it from you. We are losing a lot of our work to other crafts due to the building trades council making the decisions.

We are asking all our Brother locals to advise us in the next month's issue of the JOURNAL

just what they have lost or gained and what they advise our doing to regain our lost work.

We should remember that our fathers had to fight and fight hard to build us to a membership of several thousand. Are we going to lose everything just because we are asleep? We need help from all our Brother locals in this fight.

Work goes on about the same as usual here with all the Brothers keeping busy.

Please give the above request your attention as it is a big thought and by attention now, it can be straightened out.

J. E. COXE, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 28,  
BALTIMORE, MD.** Editor: Just a line to let you know Brother Joseph

(Mike) Coffay is now enjoying his well-earned pension.

Another item of interest to some of our out-of-town Brothers is that Brother Charles (Slim) Mannel has been very sick. However, at this time he has improved a little. I know he will enjoy a little card from some of the boys who know him.

Now to tell about the outing we hold each year. It is more than an outing as it brings together many people we do not see very often. To give you a count on the number of people we tried to keep a close "tab" and checked 907 at the gate. We know we missed some, but with that count it was a man's size job to find enough to feed the crowd, not saying a thing about the drinks.

Well, let me tell you, when it comes to a big affair like that our standby and business manager, Brother Carl G. Scholtz, with the committee on arrangements, and his faithful secretary, Miss Dorothy Wilhelm, all worked true to the end to make this outing a great success. I think we all should show our appreciation by starting to come to the meetings and make them a huge success as we did our annual picnic.

Dignitaries from the International Office of the IBEW, officers of various unions, contractors from the city, engineers of various industries working on projects in and around Baltimore, special guests, and the membership of Local Union No. 28, IBEW, were present. We were more than pleased to have these fine people with us on that occasion. Among those present were: D. W. Tracy, International President, IBEW; Edward Bieretz, assistant to International President; Frank Jacobs, International Vice President; C. Caffrey, International Executive Council; Frank Fenton, Director Organization, A. F. of L. Business managers: G. Redemeier, St. Louis; W. Middleton, Philadelphia; Ben Wiegand, Bill Schaefer, George Renz, Clem Preller, John Pierce, Jim Rogan, and Mr. Stickler of Atlantic City.

GEORGE COGSWELL, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 41,  
BUFFALO, N. Y.** Editor: I wish at this time to announce

that our anniversary committee has about completed all of our arrangements for the celebration of our fiftieth anniversary, to be held in the Statler Hotel, on Friday and Saturday nights, September 12 and 13, 1947, when we will hold our grand ball on Friday evening, and a grand—hold your breath, on Saturday evening.



On Saturday night we will have as our guests our distinguished International President, Daniel Tracy, also Vice President Joseph Liggett, International Executive Board Members H. H. Broach and Louis Marciante, and other International figures, if they can make arrangements to attend.

We will also have in attendance such civic leaders as the mayor of our great city, the president of the city council, and several other civic leaders. We will have the president and secretary of the Central Labor Council and also the many state organizations, who have signified their intentions of being present.

We have received acknowledgment from many of the presidents and business managers of the various local unions throughout the state, and many of the officials of closely allied local unions throughout the country. We will also have as our guests members of the clergy.

On Saturday evening, we will honor 85 members who have been carrying cards in Local Union No. 41 from 25 to 44 years in continuous good standing. At present we also have 14 members on the pension rolls.

We at this affair expect to have in attendance at least 1,400 members and guests, and will also take the visitors on a motor trip to visit Niagara Falls and partake of luncheon at the Brock Hotel at Niagara Falls, Ontario, on Saturday afternoon.

We regret to say at this time, that there are no charter members living or available to attend this affair. If there are any, we regret that we have been unable to contact them.

GEORGE M. WILLAX, F. S.

#### L. U. NO. 58, DETROIT, MICH.

*Editor:* For the second successive year the Electrical Workers of Local No. 58 have won the championship in the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor baseball league. On Sunday, September 21, the defending champions successfully defended their title by downing a fighting Detroit Street Railways team in a thrill-packed game by a score of 3 to 2. In one of the most dramatic climaxes in the history of the DFL league, Manager Marion (Bud) Campbell's boys staged a two-run rally in the last of the ninth after two were out, to eke out a triumph.

The above paragraph was lifted in toto from the *Detroit Labor News* sport page of September 26 and we regret that we have not the picture that went with it. Local No. 58 is very proud of its baseball team; and the reason for mentioning it in our International JOURNAL is to remind the world that no matter what the job, we have the men to do it. We will try to obtain the picture for a future issue.

While we are on the subject of sports, we would also like to mention that Local No. 58 now has one of the largest bowling leagues in the Detroit federation consisting of 20 teams bowling at Great Lake Bowling Centre on Friday evenings. Members and their wives of Local No. 58 who are interested in the type of young men we are drafting into our organization should drop in at Baltimore and Woodward some Friday night and watch them bowl. The league is made up for the most part of apprentices, and is indicative of the broad industry-building policies which are relentlessly pursued by our local's administration towards making Local No. 58 one of the best unions in the land.

The following names have been added to our list of old-timers who have passed to the Great Beyond: John Donovan, Frank A. Riley, Herbert Franson, and William W. Homier.

At a special meeting held here September 30, 1947, Local No. 58 passed unanimous resolutions condemning the Taft-Hartley Act and the Michigan Act No. 318 as inimical to labor, and further resolved to exert every effort towards the defeat of legislators responsible for their enactment.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.



Neon Lights Proclaim L. U. No. 41's Golden Anniversary

#### L. U. NO. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

*Editor:* L. U. No. 65's press secretary had a lot to write about for last month's JOURNAL, but knowing the paper supply situation and pressure on your columns, saved some for this month's offering. For this reason some of the news is rather stale.

Electrical employees of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company are still on strike. As explained in last month's letter the other crafts working for this company settled up at an 11½¢-per-hour increase—a wage increase approximately half the last year's increase in the cost of living. This was not considered fair by electrical employees of L. U. Nos. 65, Butte; 200, Anaconda, and 122, Great Falls.

Certain conditions governing pay for five designated holidays worked and pay for these holidays when not worked were also objectionable to Electrical Workers because these "strings" jeopardized time and one-half pay for Sundays worked—a traditional condition fought for and gained by electricians over 30 years ago.

To correct these objectionable working conditions electricians in these three towns have been on strike since July 24, 1947. By the time this writing of September 26, 1947, reaches the columns of the JOURNAL, conditions may have changed. For the present any Brothers contemplating coming this way had better drop a line to L. U. No. 65's business agent, Albert Coombs, P.O. Box 187, Butte, Montana, before accepting or seeking employment in this jurisdiction. Approximately 70 men are out of work here.

The enclosed sheet handed out to ACM Company employees, and others interested—fair publicity breaks are rarities in the local press—shows electricians' pay discrepancies. Rate comparison shows that nine electricians have been depressing the wage scales of other workers in this state.

#### Just How Much Do These Electricians Make? B. A. & P. RAILWAY:

Operators	\$60.00 per 40 hour week
Linemen	\$78.80 per 44 hour week

#### BELL TELEPHONE:

Linemen	\$68.50 per 40 hour week
Cable Splicers	\$73.50 per 40 hour week

#### MONTANA POWER:

Linemen	\$70.00 per 40 hour week
Armature Winders	\$72.00 per 40 hour week
Electricians	\$70.00 per 40 hour week
Operators	\$68.80 per 40 hour week

#### DOWN TOWN ELECTRICIANS:

Anaconda	\$60.00 per 30 hour week
Butte	\$70.00 per 30 hour week
Great Falls	\$76.10 per 40 hour week

ACM Electrician's Rate July 24, 1947—  
\$49.90 per 40 hour week

The ONLY offer made by the Company to UNION ELECTRICIANS is 11½¢ per hour. IF accepted this would establish a 40-hour weekly rate of \$54.50—less deductions.

#### We Want a Wage Rate That Compares with Those That Prevail in This Area!

ACM ELECTRICAL EMPLOYEES  
Strike Committee

Since this was printed, a wage increase for railway electricians is probable. Even if ACM electricians obtain their \$2.00 a day raise requested, they will still be low men on the economic totem pole.

This wage offering inequity is exemplified by a recent miner's statement. He is making \$65.98 for a six-day week's earnings provided in the latest ACM Company raise. He states in a local CIO publication that his family cannot live on the 92¢ daily increase. How can others live on \$54.50 weekly—five days' pay—less deductions?

Local No. 623, Butte's "inside" electrical workers, gained a wage increase following a short period of negotiations in which Eighth District International Representative L. F. Anderson worked with the members; achieved an acceptable wage scale and conditions.

International Representative W. W. Robbins has been here, constantly working with the membership of the three cities on conducting this economic controversy. He was assigned here by Eighth District Vice President Wright to work with the three cities involved—their memberships, committees and executive boards—in this International President Tracy sanctioned walk-out.

To date no other union has honored our picket lines, taken cooperative steps, offered aid or comfort. The uncertainties of the Taft-Hartley law is given as the reason.

L. U. No. 65 electricians working for other companies have been assessing themselves approximately the amount of their last raises to aid those who are picketing. No one has returned to work for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. The strike action was not arrived at until every other possibility was explored. Five months of negotiation were conducted previous to the strike.

Much additional comment could be offered, but these seem to be the main matters at present.

KENNETH MULHOLLAND, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

*Editor:* Here I am after a long absence, press secretary again. President Floyd Miles (5th time in 15 years) cornered me this month and says he, he says, "Pattee, you always have so much to say, let's see you put it down on paper awhile. It's been a long time since any of us have seen any mention of this fine union in our ELECTRICAL WORKER and there'll be an article in the October or else." Need more be said? Here is my letter and I hope Scott Milne will let it by.

With three years in the Sea-Bees and its accumulated sack-duty moss (politicians call it postwar rehabilitation), I've been busy trying to get back to work and forget the millions of tax payers' dollars I saw wasted through so-called military efficiency, and renewing acquaintances with the old-timers who were holding the fort when I left and meeting some of the many new Brothers who have stepped in where they left off.

So, unaccustomed as I am to finding something to talk (write) about ("Bull," says VP Chuck Kunz) I hardly know where to start, and so taking the advice of my dog, for this first issue, I'll just play kitten on the keyboard and see what comes out.



I managed to make the San Francisco Convention, thanks to the votes of the membership, and I doubt if I'll ever forget how J. J. Regan ran that Convention. It was good to see some of the same bunch as at St. Louis in '41 and better yet to see all the new utility locals that have been organized since then. Maybe there is some hope that the power and light linemen will wake up and instead of being a bunch of romantic dreamers living on past reputations, they will make a profession out of their trade.

Well, I came back home and played around until election time for L. U. No. 77 and had the pleasure of helping count the votes for our new executive board which put Floyd and Chuck in office with Gill Hobbs of the transit in the recording secretary's job and Ken Nathan, Jake Gilbert, (Eage) Eaglesham and the first woman and "B" member, Clara Schmidt, of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company office employees, on the executive board. Then, of course, Frank Tustin, our financial secretary, was re-elected as was Herb Bradshaw, our treasurer.

Our business manager, Earl Wyatt, and his assistants continued on the job. It seems of late that some of the membership are realizing that they are not only trying to do, but are succeeding in doing, a good job. They aren't magicians.

Come the month of August (dog days, I believe) and my good friend, Floyd Miles, says, "You use to have the Safety Committee a few years ago (6), so suppose you take it again and see what can be done. So I called on my underground and got ahold of Brothers Lionel DeLong of the Transit, Jack McLeod of the Puget Sound Power and Marvin Olson of the City Light and with the help of Ted Munson (our artist) we laid out what I think is going to be a real Safety Program. After talking it over with the Brothers at our last unit local get-together I got a little impatient to get it really rolling because I've never had such enthusiasm shown for anything I've proposed before. We hope to have it in full swing by December.

So much for us'ens here on the coast, comes the wonder at other things that pass in night. One is the attitude of a certain type of ex-service man that comes out of the service with an arrogance of Hitler and an ignorance of democracy and in their attempt at independence, move into civil service jobs with their 10-point preference and push out good union men and then refuse to join the union that has maintained some of the finest conditions they ever had. Surely they are not using their heads for more than a hat rack.

Maybe this is the result of their time in the service when the only information they got on the activities of unions was what the public press had to say about them, along with the encouragement of certain types of officer material. Well, I guess I shouldn't pick on them alone, because since I've been back it seems to me that there are a number of home folks that came into the union movement under the rush and hurly-burly of war plants and industries and, other than paying dues, have never bothered their dear little dreamy heads with things so prosaic as craft pride and union business, and so comes the Taft-Hartley bill. Fine thing, too, in some ways, because sometimes the working man needs a skinny gut to do a good job of fighting for his rights, but for my part, any time the Government can refuse me the services of one of its agencies because some person that is associated with a person that is associated with an organization I have a legal right to belong to, refuses to sign his name to certain documents, I think it won't be long before the police can tell me that they won't give me protection because I live next door to or in the same block as somebody that has a jail sentence. And to think we just got back from fighting Hitler and Tojo for doing the same thing.

G. I. PATTEE.

#### L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

*Editor:* We missed a month, but we are back.

Sorry that Brother E. A. McCullough has resigned as press secretary. He is up Pittsburgh way. He is doing fine—a swell Brother. Thanks to Brother D. L. White for what he did at our last meeting.

A notice came up on the floor that Brother T. W. Elliott's daughter was in the hospital and needed blood. He left the meeting immediately.

All the Brothers are well, "Pop" Horne reports.

All the bids have been rejected for the construction of an office building with low bid at \$61,200, a little high in the five figures.

We will be back.

W. W. "RED" SEAY, JR., P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

*Editor:* These election returns are rather late but as the old saying goes, better late than never.

John Holmes was re-elected president and Joe Hamer vice president. Joe had no opposition.

In a close race Gus Mullert defeated Jim Pressimone for recording secretary.

After long and faithful service, Bill Graf decided he would like to relax evenings and enjoy his new television set, so declined a sure reelection as treasurer. Henry Berhens consented to make the run and was elected without opposition.

Gene Braun was re-elected financial secretary without opposition. Gene is practically part of the office equipment.

In recognition of the swell job he is doing, Sam Moskowitz was re-elected business manager without opposition. Sam has the satisfaction of knowing that the income of the men working under the jurisdiction of Local 102 was over one million dollars in 1946.

Out of a large field, the new executive board consists of the following: Hubert Vogelzang, chairman, Don Ryder, Ted Lynch, Cornelius Cooper, John Vogel, Louis Shaefer, and Bert Fielding.

The new examining board consists of Fred Bosland, Bill Lambert, and Bill Kelsall.

Joe Hamer and Tom Hallinan are in line to go on pension and the local wishes both the best of luck in their retiring years.

The Taft-Hartley bill is being scrutinized by the local and plans for its repeal will be made.

PETER HOEDEMAEKER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

*Editor:* For 37 years of uninterrupted service as an international officer, plus over 40 years of service as an officer of Local Union 103, Boston, Frank L. Kelley has retired from action as a great labor leader.

Frank was the dean of the official family in the IBEW when he retired last August. He

has held practically every office in Local 103 and in each position has acquitted himself nobly.

The officers and members paid to him a great tribute at a dinner held in his honor recently, in the Statler Hotel, Boston. Every officer had something to say, and each one spoke in truth. There were tears that we tried to hold back, as each speaker brought out many of Frank's great works that had much to do with the building of our Brotherhood and Local 103. None were ashamed of their remarks—they came from the heart; they came from the soul. There was the hope, I am sure, in the mind of each speaker that when the day comes, as it surely will, that we may be privileged to retire as gracefully, and with so many friends as Frank did. President John Gilmour was master of ceremonies and he did a remarkable job.

International Vice President John Regan paid great honor to our guest. John Regan had worked with Frank Kelley, not only as an officer of Local 103, but as an International Officer likewise. Financial Secretary John Queeney and Business Manager Joe Slattery were loud in their praise of our retiring Brother and friend.

At the close of a very impressive and delightful evening, President Gilmour presented, for the officers and members, two beautiful traveling bags to Frank who, by the way, will put them to good use on his travels to Canada and the Continent.

So to you, Frank, remember this: we shall think of you often, and wherever you travel please be concerned with the fact that we are with you in spirit, and may God give to you many years of happiness.

JOE GENERAL, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

*Editor:* Local 104, amid an ever increasing flood of problems,

from a world growing more hostile to organized and unorganized labor, would pause briefly to plant the flower of gratitude on the new-made grave of one of her beloved old timers. With bowed head she, with others, followed her worthy son to his last resting place. The death of Brother Henry L. Shivers has deprived Local 104 of one of the best union men and one of her most faithful and devoted members. In the highest and best sense of the word Brother Shivers was an organized labor man. He was not only an ardent worker for his own local but was a member and delegate to the numerous central bodies of which his local is an affiliate. By reading and observation he followed closely the trend of organized labor in local and national affairs which made him a very valuable member to local and central bodies. He, at one time or another, held most of the offices of the local and served on many committees in the larger organizations. At the time of his last illness he most ably filled the office of treasurer for his own local.

Concerning his character, Brother Shivers was absolutely an honest man. A man who kept his word, who fulfilled his contracts, gave heaped and rounded measure, and discharged all obligations with the fabled chivalry of ancient knights. He was absolutely honest not only with others but with himself. His hands were always stretched out to help. He pitied the friendless, the unfortunate, the helpless. He was quick to decide, to act, prompt, tireless, forgetful of self. He never lost hope in the cause of organized labor. When the mists filled the valleys he looked upon the mountain tops. And when the mountains in darkness disappeared he fixed his gaze upon the stars.

Brother Shivers always maintained that the only solution to the problems of men and women who have to work for a living is organization. Regarding the closed shop, he said that there are factors in each trade and industry that are largely responsible for the unions demanding and working for the closed shop. In some industries there is severe competition among employers. Thus there is a relentless pressure towards low wages, long hours, poor working conditions. Unions must control all the workers

#### READ

Recent developments on the Taft-Hartley bill by L. U. No. 3.

L. U. No. 41 prepares for its 50th Anniversary.

More about Nimrod, the old man with the money bags, by L. U. No. 309.

Cost of living and effect on contracts by L. U. No. 353.

Living for peace by L. U. No. 611.

L. U. No. 697 says make NAM sign affidavits.

About belonging to a union by L. U. 817.

Take stock and avoid repeating errors says L. U. No. 850.

Guides to conduct by thoughtful correspondents the nation over.



to maintain high standards of working and living. In industries where wage costs are high, employers usually have a strong incentive to reduce wages and use non-union men. Unions must be strong to prevent such a happening. In industries where a great many sub-standard workers are used, closed-shop unions are needed to get these workers a decent wage and decent working conditions. In shops where the more skillful worker is employed, a closed-shop union is necessary to maintain the higher wages these employees get and rate.

Brother Shivers needs no word of ours to herald his fame as a great labor leader, or to perpetuate the memory of him as friend and Brother, for both are recorded in the records of his local and in the hearts of her many members.

And now, as Local 104 lays this little wreath upon the mound that bears the remains of her beloved son, she does it with a heart filled to overflowing with love and gratitude.

HAM, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 124,** Editor: "Thirty days hath September" and 23 of them are gone. First thing we know it will be 1948—election year—and the year which will determine whether democratic institutions, including labor unions, can survive. So far, the Taft-Hartley law has had little effect in this area except to instill fear in the hearts of the workers. It is the opinion of your reporter that the forces of greed will not attempt any drastic action until they have the Presidency safely in their bag of loot. If they can accomplish this, look out! Kansas City unions have been alerted and are already on the march to head off the brigands. There was an encouraging turnout of delegates from most of the labor organizations in the city which filled Electrical Workers' Hall last week. Committees were appointed to frame the structure of a city-wide political organization. There was enthusiasm and grim determination written on every face, although each one realized that success will depend on work, hard work, sometimes unpleasant work. It will mean knocking on doors, button-holing neighbors, thinking, talking and living politics until election day. It will mean digging into individual and collective pocketbooks, and digging deep. Failing to work and to dig is the main reason labor finds itself in this mess. A meeting of the group is scheduled every two weeks until the organization is functioning.

Work opportunities continue to exceed the supply of mechanics in Kansas City. Every job in town wants from two to 25 more men, and indications are that this situation will prevail for some time to come. Having the contractors crying on his shoulder for men is a bit wearing to Business Manager Wetzig, but it sure tickles the boys who sat on the bench during the weary depression years.

Delegates to the Building Trades Council reported a discussion in that body relative to men on jobs checking on cards of other trades. It seems that the old custom of making sure that every man on a job carries a paid-up ticket has almost died out. Ready-made conditions are taken for granted by newer members and old members get careless. How do they think they got those conditions? The custom of looking at all cards should be revived by all means!

If every member would be as zealous in guarding union conditions as Buck Ewing there would be nothing to fear. Buck is steward on the Kellogg job at Sugar Creek just now, but even on a job where he isn't steward his keen gray eyes don't miss anything, and if things aren't pretty okay all around he has something definite to say. He's a clear-thinking, honest, fearless union man, this Buck Ewing.

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 129,** Editor: In spite of all the vicious legislation and bills that have been passed by our Congressmen and Senators L. U. No. 129 is one hundred percent on

## National Employees Benefit Board

### SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF EMPLOYEES BENEFIT BOARDS THAT HAVE BEEN CERTIFIED

#### CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, San Mateo and Marin Counties Employees Benefit Board  
1434 Howard Street  
San Francisco, California  
Secretary-Treasurer: William J. Varley  
NECA Members IBEW Members  
Carl C. Sererlin Allan Pultz  
W. T. Kennedy Edward Robinson  
Clyde Chamblin Charles J. Foehn

#### NEBRASKA

North Central Employees Benefit Board  
300 Sunderland Building  
15th and Harney Street  
Omaha 2, Nebraska  
Secretary-Treasurer: D. J. Madson

Mr. Maurice Laughlin has replaced Mr. G. A. Burton as secretary-treasurer of the Ark-La-Tex Employees Benefit Board.

#### NECA Members

George Tobias  
Harold Kenworthy  
Frank Krajicek

#### IBEW Members

Ernest R. Young  
Stanley A. Zika  
Joseph Bremkin

Public Member:  
Ralph Ford

#### VIRGINIA

Virginia Employees Benefit Board  
709 S. Ivy Street  
Arlington, Virginia

Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Cook

NECA Members  
Randolph Hudson  
J. D. Richardson  
T. W. Wilmer

IBEW Members  
G. W. Wiley  
J. W. Bailey  
Clyde A. Bowles

Public Member:  
Rev. J. J. Scherer, Jr.

the firing line and we are gaining victories, thanks to our International Vice President, Brother Freeman, and also Brother Blankenship.

We were honored by a personal visit on August 11 of Brother Freeman who spent several days of on-the-job assistance to our business agent, Brother Barnes, in some jurisdictional disputes. It means much to our members to have some of our International officers contact them personally and we find that Brother Freeman is just one of the boys.

We also want to thank Brother Blankenship for his help in negotiating for our new wage agreement. Our rate is now \$2.125 from September 5, 1947, to May 1, 1948, then \$2.25 to January 1, 1949, with the right reserved to open negotiating any time that the price demands. If some of our law makers would enact laws to control prices of necessities instead of laws to harness the working man, they would have a better chance of being in office for another term. It is the circulation of the money that does the buying and the working man is largely the one that does the buying. Give him enough wages for a decent living and keep prices at a reasonable level and we don't need to worry about another depression.

GEORGE BRUCE, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: During the early weeks of September your writer had a little vacation trip, during which he visited our capital city. While my wife visited a beauty shop I wanted to see what 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., looked like. I want to tell all of you Brothers from here and there we do have a very fine International Office. I had the pleasure of meeting our president, D. W. Tracy, who, while busy, was very courteous. I had the pleasure of seeing our own district vice president, Gordon Freeman, who was in Washington, D. C. I wish to thank everyone who showed me a lot of courtesies while they were so busy.

And now to the business on hand here in our Queen City. Our apprentice training school got off to a flying start on September 15 with our attendance so big the class has been put into two different groups. Our school committee member, W. Elmer Bollman (I've often wondered what the "W" means), together with our business manager and executive board have worked out a very nice program for our apprentice program this year.

Our work here and around Cincinnati is going along very nicely. One job, the Terrace Plaza Hotel project, is going along and by the time this article goes to press one of the tenants, the Bond Clothiers, will be in their huge new store and others will follow along.

Here in Cincinnati a state-wide labor convention was held recently and was very well attended by labor men from all over the state. Good work and progress were reported by all

delegates but also was the eternal watchword to be on the lookout for labor's enemies. If they could, they would destroy 50 years of hard work by our pioneer labor men.

And now for a few notes of local interest. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kathman became proud grandparents on August 28, 1947, when their daughter, Delores, and her husband, Thomas Deinlein, became parents of a boy weighing six pounds, seven ounces. Incidentally, five more hours and the child would have been born on the Kathmans' 28th wedding anniversary, which would have been quite a double celebration. Best wishes to both the parents and grandparents and particularly the little fellow.

And here's a wedding announcement from Joseph and Ida Ober. On Saturday, September 13, their daughter, Rosemary, was married to Mr. Charles Ackenhansen at St. Bonaventure Church. A fine reception followed the wedding and the bride and groom had the bridal suite at the Hotel Sinton in Cincinnati for the week end and then left for a trip down South. Good luck and good wishes to Rosemary and Charles and may all their troubles be little ones!

The fellow who gave me the following wedding announcement said when an electrician's daughter marries another electrician that is something, so as C. E. (Big Stoop) Kenkel told me the story, here it is. Virginia Kenkel daughter of Clem Kenkel and sister of "Big Stoop," married Ernest Eder, another electrician who is the brother of "Big Stoop's" wife. In other words, Ed's own sister becomes his sister-in-law by marriage and as Eder already was his brother-in-law, that doesn't change. Real lot of good wishes and happiness to Virginia and Ernest. (Hope she will let you out on a meeting night once in a while.)

Brother Raymond Keiser (Bertke Electric Company), who had his back very painfully injured about two years ago, has applied for and received permission to deposit his card in the International Office. The reason for this is that Raymond's back is in such shape that he must wear a brace and therefore cannot work with the tools again and, as I am given to understand, is well on his way to becoming an estimator in the Bertke office. We shall miss you at meetings, Ray, but we wish you the best of luck in your new endeavor.

During the past summer at picnics, carnivals, lawn fetes, etc., some members of L. U. No. 212 really hit the jack-pot as the following will attest. At a picnic of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Clem Beckman Post No. 349, held August 17, 1947, at Ash Grove, Elmer Robunus, one of our fine members, was chairman of the day. Elmer sold some raffle tickets to a lot of the members and Walter "Chick" Maley won first prize of \$200.00. William P. Mullin won second prize of \$100.00. I am told Chick and Moon have promised Elmer a bottle. Hope you get it! But for a real prize get this one. Brother Edward McCarthy won a "hope chest" at the Good Samaritan Hospital Marydale Garden Fete



on August 24. (This is a great humanitarian hospital.) Following are the contents of this hope chest won on tickets signed by Mrs. McCarthy on \$2.00 she borrowed from Ed: 1 oak poker table recessed for eight players; 4 oak chairs; 1 Norge refrigerator; 1 Norge washer; 3 woolen blankets; 2 electric irons (Sperle, Samson); 1 table radio; 1 mantel clock; 1 occasional chair; 1 innerspring mattress for a double bed; 2 heating pads; 1 electric heater; 2 wastebaskets; 1 bread box; 1 step-on garbage can; 4 assorted graduated pans; 2 cases soft drinks; 2 bottles whiskey; 2 bottles wine; 1 case Mountain Valley water; 1 case corn; 1 case tomato juice; 1 case Libby's beans; 12 packages assorted cereals; 1 case candy marshmallows; 2 cases Jello; 1 hand-painted picture of Christ, an oil painting; 1 \$10.00 dry cleaning order; 1 \$50.00 Dot Food Store grocery order; and \$93.00 in cash. What a hope chest! As Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy were very glad to win such a fine prize they wish to donate something to the hospital; so the oak poker table and chairs were given back to the hospital to sell and for the hospital to keep the money. All of us were awfully glad Ed and Mrs. McCarthy won and Mrs. McCarthy, you be sure to give Ed back the \$2.00!

You will get this article in the November JOURNAL, the month of Thanksgiving. We here in the United States have a lot to be thankful for. A great country to live in, our children are happy; and as skilled electricians we can demand and get a good wage. So at this coming Thanksgiving Day, pause and reflect and give a silent prayer for your fellowman. From L. U. No. 212, one of the very best in the International, all of us send our greetings to you everywhere.

Hello again to our boys working away from home and to the boys down in Panama.

So I guess that does it for this time and until we meet again, once again I'll say to you "au revoir."

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.,  
212's News Hound.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

*Editor:* Local Union No. 245, Toledo, Ohio, announces with regret the death of Brother Normal W. Tefft. Brother Tefft died on August 29, 1947, after a short illness. He had been a member of the Brotherhood since 1933 and will be missed by his many friends.

Politics seems to be in the air and we are following with interest the western tour of Ohio's senior Senator Robert Taft. We find the news of the trip and some of the Senator's statements very interesting. The local is participating with its A. F. of L. affiliates in a campaign to get every eligible voter to register. The democratic way to good government is still through the ballot and if we haven't interest enough to vote we shouldn't gripe.

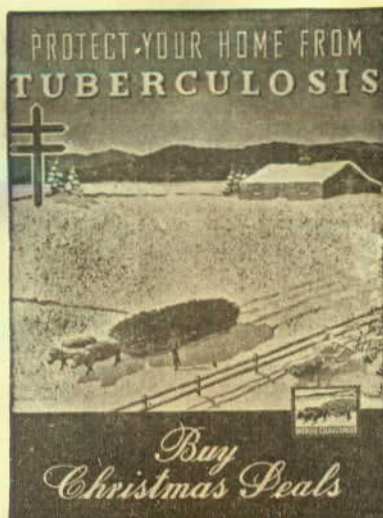
It is with sincere sorrow that L. U. No. 245 announces the untimely death of Brother George Seiltschott, Gibsonburg, Ohio. Brother Seiltschott was killed in a dynamite explosion. He was a loyal member of the local since 1939.

Brother Jay Swank, 31 years a member of the local, has applied for retirement. He has worked for the Toledo Edison Co. for 55 years. Happy resting, Jay.

L. U. No. 245 hired a band to march with us in the Labor Day Parade. Brothers Leo Bayes, Bill Witt, Ed Ziemkiewicz, Levi Lehman, Frank Simes, Jim Roberts and Carl Crowell of the Labor Day entertainment committee arranged a fine get-together after the parade. Plenty of refreshments were available and a good time was had by all.

Brothers D. D. Detrow, Oliver Myers and Ray Falls attended the Ohio Conference IBEW in Cincinnati, Ohio. They also stayed over for the Ohio Federation of Labor Convention in the same city.

PAUL SCHIEVER, P. S.



#### L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

*Editor:* We have been absent from the WORKER for some time so we will try to put in a few words to let the boys over the country know that we are still alive and kicking.

Our business manager, Carl Gustafson, with the aid of the contract committees, has our new contracts signed and approved, and all are now in effect. I will elaborate a little for the benefit of our Brothers in the other locals who do not know about our set-up. You will notice I said contract committees. L. U. No. 271 has four units in Wichita: inside wiremen, linemen, plant employees, which consists of all the different branches of employees in the generating plants of the Kansas Gas and Electric Company, and the neon workers. Each unit has its own officers and its own meeting nights.

Brother Gustafson has also spent a lot of time in the western part of the state, and as a result, we now have a new unit local at Dodge City, Kansas, which is known as the Dodge City Unit of Local Union No. 271. They held their first meeting August 8, 1947, and have two meetings per month, on the second and fourth Fridays. The officers are Brothers Bob Snowden, chairman; Johnnie Johnson, vice chairman; Rolla Hall, recording secretary. Brother Hall was also appointed assistant business manager by Mr. Gustafson to take care of the unit's business, and so far he has done a swell job. Keep up the good work, Rolla!

The Apprenticeship Training Committee, which consists of three members of the IBEW and three members of the NECA, have set up their fall classes for the apprentices at Wichita High School East. There are two classes: one for "Theory" and the other for the advanced students. They both meet Tuesdays and Thursdays from 7:00 P.M. till 9:00 P.M.

H. B. WENTWORTH, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

*Editor:* The leading article in the September issue of the JOURNAL is sharp and to the point. The National Association of Manufacturers has become a monster. Sixty-two individuals own the industry—and, by the way, a mortgage of several billions of dollars on Uncle Sam.

Nature abhors monsters—when they mature they are doomed.

The JOURNAL says: "There is every reason to believe that this upward trend will continue almost indefinitely."

"Almost" is right. If not checked, it will be but a short time till Nimrod, alias N.A.M., the old man with the money bag, owns all property, public as well as private. When he has it all, there is no more, but Nimrod must get more and more or he dies.

Outside the shores of the country, there is more. He must have that. Wars were invented

for that purpose; so he must have the people of the country that he owns fight on and on until the country, the people and Nimrod are destroyed.

It is very natural to conclude that if democracy, the freest of systems, allows that, then laws must control democracy.

In this trend of thoughts lies the real danger.

If we put democracy in bonds, it ceases to exist. It becomes tyranny, and Nimrod's man will be the public tyrant.

There are groups offering us a panacea for our ills of today. They can prove to us that the country is sufficiently developed and rich enough in materials and skill to give everyone an income equivalent to what the buying power of fifty thousand dollars was two months ago.

This is to be done by matching production with productivity.

That statement is true, but here is the catch: They tell us, to achieve that: tear up your union card, be good little boys, no more free organizations, no more voting, just trust blindly to your new leader, the friend of the people; he knows best.

Aye . . . the friend of the people—that is how you will recognize Nimrod's man, the guy to become public tyrant, and tyranny means poverty, oppression, bloodshed.

I suggest that the only trail out of this has to be blasted by organized labor. We are strong enough if we will, to stop Nimrod, overcome him and make democracy live.

RENE LAMBERT, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

*Editor:* The cost of living is still rising at a merry clip with new price increases on essentials being announced every day. The latest increase is on bread which has increased three cents a loaf, which the bakers say is just barely enough to scrape through on and to expect further increases shortly. Rye bread which is preferred by many has increased itself right out of business by going from 10 cents a loaf to 25 cents a loaf.

These increases and innumerable others are changing the working man's ideas regarding agreements and negotiations for agreements. Some advocate setting conditions of work and rates of pay and notifying the contractors that these take effect on the termination date of the agreement, take it or leave it. No meetings of committees to negotiate at all. Just set a price the same as the other suppliers of commodities do. Others advise breaking the agreements now and going after higher wages at once and not waiting until the termination of the agreement.

No doubt this idea would have the desired effect of giving us more money now to meet the higher living costs, but it would have a very undesirable effect on future dealings with employers. It would mean that our signed agreements weren't worth anything and we could not expect employers to live up to their agreements once work slackened off. We would never know where we stood in regard to wages or conditions. This system of working under agreements is not a temporary affair but is something that has been attained only after years of effort and is not to be thrown away overnight. There are rare periods when a contract with employers tends to hold us down, but on the whole it is to our advantage. The main thing is to negotiate an agreement that is satisfactory or as close as possible to being satisfactory, without a strike, and live up to it.

If conditions do not change drastically for a year, then everything is rosy. But, if conditions do change—as they are changing very rapidly—leaving us away behind, then all we can do is take our beating and prepare to rectify our agreement when it terminates.

The United States is the greatest exporting nation in the world, but unfortunately for the rest of the world does not import nearly as much as she exports. The result is that nations buying from the United States are running short of the necessary dollars to pay for the extra goods they buy from her and this shortage could quite easily bring to an end our



present era of prosperity, through other nations being unable to buy, thus curtailing production, employment, building, etc.

The Marshall plan is designed to stop this threatened depression by having the United States play the part of the Good Samaritan, and helping the war-ravaged nations get back into business and be able to produce enough wealth in the form of goods, to pay for goods purchased from America. The role of Good Samaritan is quite costly, however, somewhere around 16 billion dollars—and Uncle Sam might not want to play.

The U. S. Congress will consider this item in a month or so, and they will decide then whether we continue working or start looking for the nearest soup-line.

One of our older members says he isn't worrying as he is going to retire soon anyway, and settle down to some serious loafing. For the first two months he is going to sit in his rocking chair, then he is going to start rocking—slowly.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

*Editor:* The months of August and September in this section are known as the

"storm" months. Well, we have had our storm, not very bad but worrisome.

Labor Day has again come and gone and Galveston labor again put on its mammoth parade, with approximately 7,000 marchers.

L. U. No. 527 joined in with over 200 members parading. Our group (can't help patting ourselves) drew much favorable applause from the thousands of spectators as they marched by, attired in white shirts, black ties and dress pants. Must say our beautiful banner, flanked on either side by the American and Texas flags, drew much comment.

Speaking of Labor Day also starts us thinking of the past history of our local. Being chartered in 1906, you can readily see it is no "baby," but instead has a few streaks of gray.

In the past 10 years this local has made good progress in promoting for the betterment of our craft, both in the type of work performed and in the standard of working conditions. We have in the past several years placed emphasis on apprenticeship training and are now beginning to see the benefits of such schooling. Knowing full well the fast progress and developments being made in our industry, the workers in our craft can only keep abreast of this and maintain their skill by after-hour schooling and study. Lastly, it also augments well to say to an employer, "We can do the work; IBEW members know their craft."

Well, all our "work" bills have been in effect over a month now, and although I may be wrong, there are signs that the authors and backers are beginning to draw their claws in a little, for the desired effect didn't materialize. We are very happy also to note that our leaders are acting very shrewdly and intelligently in counter-acting the attack. Everyone is cognizant of the fight against communism, of the affidavits local union officers have been required to sign, etc. We will pass over the legality of such a requirement to say that regardless of any such "failings" of democracy as its enemies charge, we'll take our way of government at all times.

Perhaps we may get kicked around, stomped on, bruised and battered at times, but we bandage up, rest a little, and then kick and bruise some ourselves. There is something we never want to let out of our grasp and that is the right of our heritage. No other form of government, no matter what it is called, would let us belong to a union, much less let us yell and raise hell when someone takes a sock at us. Furthermore, there wouldn't be a "JOURNAL" to write about it in.

V. L. SUCICH, President.

### L. U. NO. 558, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

*Editor:* Our election and picnic are over.

The former was enjoyed by most of us and the latter, by all who attended. There was little change in our elected officers. The attitude seems to be, why tamper with a smoothly functioning machine. Four out of five of our executive board members declined to run in the election. The member who ran received the heaviest vote. Brother Felix Cantrell is now senior board member. The four new executive board members are Brothers Charles E. Allen, Boots Cornelius, Harry Cornet and Easterwood. All are strong seasoned members who know the rules of the game and adhere thereto. Brother George E. Jackson remains business manager and treasurer. He is a good business man and an excellent business manager. Brother J. O. Brown is still president and may he continue to be for at least two hundred more years. Our most faithful recording secretary, Brother Joe Stutts, lost out to Brother Shorty Couch who is our new recording secretary. Those who have traveled into L. U. No. 558 jurisdiction know the majority of the Brothers mentioned. No praise of their accomplishments would be adequate. We are fortunate to have so many good union members in this local union.

Work in this area is promising, but slow to materialize. The copper tube plant at Decatur has slowed down due to lack of steel. TVA office buildings are painfully slow in getting under way, and work in the Reynolds and Metallurgical plants are expected to get under way at an early date. There are persistent rumors of new industry coming into our jurisdiction in 1948.

Even though it is late, let us welcome the return of Brother Dan Tracy to the presidency of the IBEW and congratulate Brother Scott Milne on his victory in winning the position of International secretary. For the information of those of you who haven't heard, Brother Scott Milne came up from the ranks in good old L. U. No. 77 in Seattle, Wash. Have heard that Brother George Mulkey who was business manager of L. U. No. 77 is now International representative. That is indeed a good score for any local union.

Brother Red Kilgo gets credit for deriving a new system for moving steel towers. He has been a guest in our jurisdiction, as superintendent of the line department on the Decatur job. Brother Kilgo worked out a system whereby steel towers were unbolted from their

bases and handled with a derrick, trailers and a caterpillar tractor. His record was moving and setting two towers a day. We also have Brother Bert Noll from Tacoma, Washington, as chief of staff on the Decatur job. Regret the photographs taken of the tower-moving operations are not available.

We would like to suggest that the 1948 national elections should start a newer and more representative expression of the wishes of our citizens. We should have a referendum vote on some major social legislation. A yes or no vote should be taken on the following:

*Social security.*—To be administered by Federal Government under U. S. Civil Service. Revision of laws so that benefit payments are payable to all who pay into same regardless of illness, injury or cause of termination of employment.

*Socialized medicine.*—Adhere to bill created and known as Murray-Dingell-Wagner bill.

*Subsidy of fascism.*—Shall we continue to tax the U. S. working people one-fifth of their pay in order to finance fascist governments through the universe?

*Additional taxation—Federal sales tax.*—Shall we shoulder an additional 5 percent or 10 percent sales tax on the food that we eat in order to postpone the collapse of the tottering British Empire?

*The Missouri Valley Authority.*—Shall we bridle the great rivers and use their energy for cheap electric power?

*Taft-Hartley bill.*—Shall we revert to slavery and feudalism by allowing such legislation to remain as Federal law.

From the broad fertile valley on the west bank of the Mississippi river in the land menaced by angry floods in New Madrid and Sikeston, Missouri, areas, there is a great change being made. The change is abdication of King Cotton to Prince Soy Bean. The magic bean that is as revolutionary to food and plastics as Penicillin is to medical science is now a multi-billion dollar crop. The land is not sapped of fertility, but is enriched by this nitrogen-producing plant. Perhaps millions of lives will be saved throughout the world by an abundance of soy beans and many nourishing bi-products. Famine in India and China may be eliminated or reduced in intensity by intelligent planning of our agriculture.

You who read these words are the estimated two percent of our membership who are the potential moulders of opinion. You manifest interest in union labor and that interest will



Members of L. U. No. 527 marching in their Labor Day Parade





BEAUTIFUL HOME OF L. U. NO. 558

intensify to a degree that you will work for your organization with greater zeal.

To work diligently for your organization indicates proof of good citizenship. A good union man is a good citizen. He is willing to work against great odds and to publicly or privately declare himself as advocating true Christian democracy. We must have the opinion of many people in order to select a storehouse of ideals from whence our personal opinion may be created. Our JOURNAL is an excellent source of ideas. Those who have access to its pages are our people. As a craft we have mutual problems, fears, hates and dangers. We have more in common as Brother craftsmen. The bond of unity grows stronger directly proportional as to danger of economic insecurity.

Fear of inability to supply our wives and children with necessities and luxuries in abundance is always in the background of our minds. Through organized labor and specifically the IBEW we are strong and have less fear than those who are poor, weak, "rugged individualists." By comparison to those poor unorganized people who depend on the crumbs disdainfully cast to them from the tables of their masters; we are kings! There is tremendous consolation to walk the streets of our nation in dignity. We are first class American citizens who are consumers as well as creators, of the best that the U. S. A. has to offer. To be an IBEW member is indeed an honor.

From the pages of the same newspapers which lied shamefully about Franklin D. Roosevelt and cooperated with the GOP to kill the OPA, we read of consumer resistance to ever-mounting prices of food, clothing and shelter. You are all thoroughly familiar with the constantly increasing pressure. Let's not be hasty in condemning the local merchant. He is our neighbor and frequently a good friend. The guilt is probably on the leaders of the NAM and the GOP.

Careful plans are perhaps being well executed so as to completely exhaust our savings; object: to fatally injure labor unions and cut labor costs. From the same newspapers we also read of hunger stalking Europe and most of the entire world. Bread will be offered to some of these starving millions of people for a price. The price will probably be—submission to policies dictated by fascist powers. You are paying for the bread to feed these starving people. The 20 percent withholding tax and innumerable other taxes paid by you, buy the caviar, champagne and Rolls Royce limousines for the dozen or so fascist leaders who give orders to the armies that hold the guns on the millions who are starving. Few of us can find it in our heart to complain at feeding the

starving people. We resent the unfairness of unequal taxation.

Our people are forced to subsidize the axis-collaborating leaders whom we fought recently. Billions of dollars are returned to some members of the NAM who plan to make slaves of us through their Taft-Hartley law.

Our only salvation from these evils is a solid strong labor vote of victory for 1948. Among all prospective aspirants for President of the U. S. in 1948 there is one man who is so big that he cannot be concealed by the black curtain of lies fabricated by NAM and GOP. That man is Henry Wallace. Would Franklin D. Roosevelt have selected Henry Wallace for the high position he has held if he were a Communist? Did you read Henry Wallace's speech delivered at Madison Square Garden? Or did you read the screams of the NAM and GOP and the distorted fantastic criticism of his speech? We need a known, proven man with strong character to help us escape the iron grip of this powerful minority that is holding the threat of starvation and a major world-wide economic collapse over our heads.

Photographs of our IBEW L. U. No. 558 building are enclosed. We hope you have space for publication because we are proud to own our home. Also, am enclosing photographs of the two young ladies who do the hard work that goes with being stenographers of an IBEW local union. These swell girls are Miss Catherine Aken and Mrs. Louise Petrusnek. Their photographs were taken in L. U. No. 558 offices and auditorium. Our stenographers are members of Office Employees International Union, Local No. 52, Sheffield, Alabama.

J. GUY DANIELS, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 581, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Dermott; vice president, "Hap" Pierson; secretary, Ralph Hearms; treasurer, Reg Rogers; financial secretary, Charles Case; foreman, Frank Cole. On the Executive Board, members are Fred Carr Marty O'Rourke, Al Rice, Dan Cacchio, Ira Hall, James Jennings and James Kanouse. On the examining board the following members were elected: Tom Moore, Ken Kingsbury and Al Woodruff. Harold Peterson was reelected for the eleventh consecutive time as business manager. Ed Kayhart, Roger Ericson, Tom Moore, Harry Ballachi and Bishop Thomas were appointed on the entertainment committee. On our last meeting night this committee surprised the members by treating us to plenty of good food and drinks.

For the first time this local got all the elec-

trical work at the Morris County Fair, held in Troy Hills, New Jersey. The jurisdictional strikes in Morris and Union Counties between the carpenters and laborers, which lasted over five months was finally settled due to efforts of Moe Pierson.

For too many years the industrial and economic system of this country practiced a rugged individualism which treated the workers in economic slavery as a commodity. The worker was denied most of the rights and privileges of respected human beings. There can be no wonder at all that a militant labor movement born of men and women compelled by circumstances to adjust their lives under such conditions of labor, and being the dynamic, restless, surging people that we are, to seek through unity the strength to demand not ask, for the rights we know to be ours. That we are, and with good reason, suspicious of the intent of the Taft-Hartley bill is only reasonable to expect. Our members may not know whom to vote for in the next election but they surely will know whom not to vote for.

This job of press secretary is new to me, but I will do my best to tell what happens in Local No. 581, Morristown, New Jersey, the town where George Washington really did live for one long cold winter. Believe it or not, but the bed he slept in is here at George Washington's Headquarters, Morristown, New Jersey.

JACK WHITFIELD, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor: It is disheartening to witness the complacency with which the workers of

America view the approach of another world war. In the more progressive countries of the world and especially the United States the people rule. Our government will not start a war without knowing that public sentiment is behind it. The militarists and profiteers have the task of drumming up that sentiment well in hand. It remains for the common people headed by their unions to join with the greatest minds of our country to oppose such a catastrophe.

Related to this line of thought the Dodge Mfg. Corp., Mishawaka, Indiana, in their publication "Dodge Transmission," has published the following which has caused much favorable comment:

#### LIVE FOR THE PEACE

By Wilfred A. Peterson

A quarter of a million wooden crosses. That's the price in human lives that America paid for victory in World War II. Russia and England paid an even higher price. The wooden crosses reach far beyond the horizon of our vision.

Those crosses are there because the men who lie beneath them died to cross out war. They endeavored to cross it out with their blood. They crossed out their hopes, ambitions, dreams; they crossed out their personal futures to save the future of the world.

There is much crossing out that the living must do if we are to avoid new wars and new fields of wooden crosses in coming generations. We, the living, must cross out of our hearts, hatred, intolerance, selfishness prejudice. We must cross out military force as a means of settling disputes. We must cross out narrow viewpoints and replace them with world-wide viewpoints. We must cross out fear and replace it with faith.

The reason men must die in war is because men have failed to live for peace. Small, narrow, bigoted, selfish living leads to more wars and more dying. The price of peace is big, noble, generous, great living. If we had done more living for peace in the past we would have had to do less dying in war. Now the way has been cleared for another chance to live for peace. Living to win the peace is as important today as being willing to die to win the war was important yesterday.

Each white cross marking the grave of a hero is a vote marked on the ballot sheet of earth for lasting peace. That peace for which



they died can only be achieved if we live for it now with mighty hearts.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 697,  
GARY-HAMMOND,  
IND.**

*Editor:* L. U. No. 697 will have a special meeting, or possibly three such meetings,

in order that we may have the Taft-Hartley law expounded to us. If any of our members are mentally qualified to digest this hodge-podge product of some 30 legal "blackstone" artists it will be a miracle.

This unprecedented sample of class legislation on which the N.A.M. spent 30 million dollars to have enacted is just about the finest expression of hatred ever shown by the Wall Street crowd toward the union workers of this nation.

These same workers whose patriotic loyalty was amply proved by the way in which they supported the Government and nation in war are now to be ham-strung by this vicious product of corporation-bossed legal skunks.

This same N.A.M. that has sired this law hopes that there are enough reactionary sucker votes in this country to put enough lick-spittle legislators in office next election who will by their N.A.M. dominated votes, perpetuate this law and give union labor a mortal blow.

Well, Brothers, don't you think it about time that we all go to the polls on election day and send some of these N.A.M. legislators back to their constituents for a permanent vacation? Let us all go to the polls on election day and follow old Sam Gompers' advice with a vengeance!

A puzzler: If 30 million dollars was spent by the N.A.M. to get this law put over I wonder how it was divided up.

Did the 30 lawyers get a million each or did some of the legislators get a cut?

Why was it necessary to spend so much money just to get a crooked piece of legislation enacted?

Is it not an insult to a group of leading American men to demand that they sign affidavits that they are not communists?

Why not demand that the N.A.M. members sign the same kind of affidavit?

How about the N.A.M. corporations who actually did business with Hitler and the Japs after war was declared? Even communists could do no worse than that! Let those birds sign, too.

To you I.B.E.W. men in Cincinnati: Why do the voters of Cincinnati persist in reelecting a reactionary senator term after term?

Are you voters so hypnotized by the magic of his name that you must re-elect him?

His father was certainly not a paragon of ability when he was in office.

For goodness sake wake up and put a progressive man in his place next time he is a candidate, and keep him at home.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 716,  
HOUSTON, TEXAS**

*Editor:* Greetings, Brothers! Labor Day in Houston was celebrated in a gala fashion. A mammoth parade,

lasting over two hours, marched down Main Street among thousands of cheering on-lookers. We were proud to be a part of such a demonstration showing the strength of organized labor. The Electrical Workers had over 1,400 members marching six abreast covering a distance of three blocks. The parade was led by three of the Brothers on horseback, carrying the American flag, the Texas flag and our own L. U. No. 716 banner. They were followed by a beautifully decorated float bearing a huge Electrical Workers emblem on each side. The float was gaily decorated in multicolor tinfoil and had a beautiful Texas bathing beauty riding on the front. In the cab of the float were two Brothers using a public address system to attract attention. This float was followed by some of the members, who were carrying L. U. No. 716 placards. At the end of the parade was

a truck decorated similarly to the float, carrying a calliope and bearing the names of all the electrical contractors employing union labor. At the end of the parade the membership gathered at the Colosseum for refreshments.

We were all assured by several of the older members that such a turn-out on election day by all of organized labor would eliminate such legislation as the Taft-Hartley bill.

CHARLES STONE, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 734,  
NORFOLK, VA.**

*Editor:* Greetings from 734! Our local is composed of govern-

ment workers of Norfolk and Portsmouth navy yard, naval base, air stations, ammunition and mine depots, etc.

Our recent elections named Brothers E. E. Atwood, president; G. B. Bryant, vice president; J. T. Young, recording secretary; C. S. Burke, financial secretary; W. D. Shelton, treasurer, and yours truly as press secretary.

It was way back in the 1920's in the heyday of 515, Newport News, when you used to hear from me, and I am glad of the opportunity again. I will try to do my share in contributing occasionally.

Our wage situation here is a mess. Before the war first class electricians drew \$43.08 per 40-hour week in cash, on which we could live, buy clothes, pay for furniture, refrigerators, etc., and some sort of automobile. Now the first class pay for a man with a wife and two children is \$52.22 in cash for 40-hour week, and living expenses are more than doubled. The papers say that government experts admit they are doubled over 1939 prices.

I believe 90 percent of the men in these activities, who have families, have been using up savings accumulated during the war to cover living expenses.

Our increase in pay during the war was negligible. The increased income was due to long hours and seven days a week. The greater part of the "profit" of this pay was absorbed in income tax, the balance went mostly into war bonds.

Since the war, however, lines are almost always in front of the bond cashing windows of all banks and the post offices here. What's going to happen when they are all gone?

For several weeks a 35-man naval commission has been investigating the wage situation here with a view to ascertaining competitive wages in similar industries in this area.

It seems the information they get is the basic wage rate, and not how much cash is drawn per week, which includes bonuses (not paid government workers).

However, the whole idea seems screwy to me. If the idea is to allow their men enough to live on, what has competing wages got to do with it? Maybe they are not making a living wage and are negotiating another raise. In which case we would always be way behind.

It would seem to an old ignorant country boy that our Government, which seems vitally interested in saving most of the other countries of the world, should be the leaders, not the followers, in saving the workers of our own country, and averting the chaotic depression that is certain to follow when the income of the big majority of the people is below living costs.

It seems reasonable that a check could be made on every cent a number of representative families spend per week, or month, and wage increases granted accordingly.

Is it unreasonable to ask if the government takes the profits in income tax in times of prosperity, that they should exhibit the same concern when (in reverse) when the "payer's" income is below living costs?

We want to believe, we must believe, that notwithstanding the apparent indifference of our senators and congressmen toward the majority of the people they have sworn to represent, that there are among them enough honest men, strong and fearless enough to battle the now predominant forces that seem determined to ruin that great "common people" they loved so much before election.

Could it be done? Certainly. Price control should be reinstated, with violators fined and jailed every time. The excess profits tax, cancelled immediately after the war should be put back in force. The first \$2,500 on all incomes of those with dependents should be exempted and corresponding changes in other low income groups. State governments should be required to cooperate with Federal government to see that any agency (loan companies, building and loan associations, etc.) with present usurious setups are put on a fair and honest basis or jailed. It could be done.

No laboring man objects to any business man making a fair profit. They want them to. But here's one who believes that the largest part of exorbitant prices is composed of larcenous intentions rather than legitimate costs. I am speaking of you, Mr. Garageman, who charged \$7.00 for a job you got done for \$2.00; and you, Mr. Building and Loan Man, who told him your charges were 6 percent when they actually were 9 percent, and then charged 3 percent extra for letting your victim-customer pay up, because you had the advantage of him; and you, Mr. Small Loaner, who takes 24 percent to 42 percent toll as interest, and all others who overcharge. Overcharging is robbery!

Virginia is an apple state, Norfolk is one of the world's fish markets. Do you believe that the raise given to the coal miners had anything to do with file of flounder, a local fish, selling for 90 cents a pound, or plain ungraded country apples sold by the pound averaging 7½ cents each? I don't.

But the propaganda has been so effective that I have heard our own members say a raise wouldn't do any good—prices would only go up again. Stop a minute, brothers, and think, do you think they wouldn't go up if nobody got a raise? Or do you remember that raises were never granted until prices had already gone up? *Prices always go up first!*

But, gentlemen and Brothers of my own local and all other locals, we, you and I, have the key, and perhaps we deserve just what we have received for not using it, as shown by our indifference to attending our locals, letting someone else do the work and not being a qualified voter.

Let me here beg you to attend your local meetings, get your fellow worker to join, keep your dues in good standing, keep in good standing as a qualified voter, keep in touch with your Senators and Congressmen, and any other agencies concerned, which you will hear about at your meetings, and may the Lord have mercy on you at present, and bless you in the future.

Thanks for listening. I should like to hear from my old friends wherever you are.

J. A. WALKER, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 743,  
READING, PA.**

*Editor:* Several good Brothers of L. U.

743 have been needing me lately concerning a letter to the JOURNAL. Am sure this article will be observed by those Brothers who think they are responsible for advocating the following. Bill "Wysoki" please note.

L. U. 743 installed the following named officers, July 7, to serve two years: President, Raymond Seltzer; vice president, Clair Hollinger; treasurer, Russel Ludwig, financial secretary, Clyde Snyder; recording secretary, Jerry Groh; Frank Hitner, business manager (agent). New members elected to the executive board were Donald Peterson and Joe J. Jarmoska. Yours truly was also reelected for two more years as press secretary.

Our annual picnic was held August 24, and it was a huge success, and was recognized so by all who were present, which included guests from surrounding jurisdictions. Complimentary credit was heard on all sides for the splendid arrangement of the committee in charge, headed by Charlie "Chock" Rhodes and his assistants. Consensus of opinions were that "Chock" should have permanent management of affairs of this kind, which the Brothers greatly appreciated. Some of the boys really let their



hair down at "shindigs" of this nature. Brother MacLean was a happy lamplighter that day.

By the time this goes to press Brother Willoughby Fields will be in Peru, S. A., in a supervisory capacity. Some time in October, Bill tells us. Good luck is the wish of the entire local.

Our new agreement has been approved by the I. O. and became effective July 1, giving us an increase of 15 cents per hour. (We still have a vacation with pay battle on our hands.) Brother Russ Ludwig and Business Agent Frank Hitner, who were on the negotiating committee, had the pleasure of meeting I. B. E. W. President Dan Tracy in Washington, D. C. The comments on their personal contact with Brother Tracy were of a commendable and interesting nature. The suggestions of Brother Tracy on cooperation between labor and management were gratifying on how industries can settle their own problems by arbitration.

The Scripps-Howard papers, which are far from being sympathetic to labor, carried a story which was really remarkable, the headline being, "Make a law, then charge a fee." The gist of the above revealed that the champions of the Taft-Hartley anti-labor act "struck pay dirt," and are making a gold mine out of speeches to employer associations on what their law means. So far the Scripps-Howard statements have not been challenged. Oh-h-h Brother, those birds sure are raking it in. Besides the \$15,000 salaries, they are adding to their bank accounts by "clarifying a law they themselves helped to frame. All sorts of labor relations and research agencies have written volumes explaining the law, and have other explanatory services, all at fancy prices, but apparently there's plenty of room for the Congressional enemies of labor to provide further enlightenment at \$1,000. An explanation, well, as one sage in Congress remarked, "crusading against labor is surely a well-paying business."

Received a card from Brother Bob Rehr, from Tampa, Fla. He is an annual visitor to that part of the country. Am sure he will help to swell the attendance at L. U. 108 meetings. Wonder whatever became of Buddy Stark of Louisiana, Sam Radford of Arizona, Henry Stripling of Georgia? There are possibilities that they went back to sheep herding. We also have lingering memories of the Tethrau Brothers from Massachusetts, Elmer "Cutie" Waldron from Connecticut. How about dropping us a line on conditions, or a bit of mud slinging, even a little dirt won't hurt.

We wish complete success to the new International vice presidents. We always have the welcome doormat out, and are hoping to have the pleasure of meeting our territorial vice president, Brother Joseph W. Liggett, in the very near future. If he should get near our jurisdiction, his presence at one of our meetings would be greatly appreciated.

JOE J. JARMOSKA, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 817, NEW YORK, N. Y.** Editor: Greetings and felicitations from the largest railroad

local union in the I. B. E. W.

At our recent election the following officers were chosen to lead us for the next two years: George Abendroth, president; Frank Wittges, vice president; John L. Miller, recording secretary; Fred Dorner, financial secretary; James Miller, treasurer; E. Lawbe and E. Mittenzwei, members of the executive board. It is in order that we pledge to this competent group of officers our undying cooperation and continuous encouragement.

Into the possession of this writer has come an article written by that great advocate of the Taft-Hartley bill, Ralph W. Gwinn, member of the House of Representatives, Congress of the United States, and elected by the people of the 27th District of the State of New York in the hope that he would look after their interests. How vain were these hopes is conclusively illustrated in a typical Gwinn composition entitled "Your Congressman Reports," and dated May 21, 1947.

This vicious attack on the working man and his family commences with the following brilliant prediction. "When the union men take back their own unions from the bosses and manage them for themselves industrial peace will come. That is the new hope for freedom from fear and violence under the new Bill of Rights for labor."

The temptation to offer a parallel suggestion has overwhelmed this correspondent, so herewith is a thought for the voting, working man and his family. "When the good citizens of the United States take back their country from the reactionaries and manage it themselves as is supposed to be their inalienable right, then only will we have truly representative government. The authors of and backers of the "slave labor act" have given conclusive evidence of how lightly they regard the desires of the working man.

Our hero, Mr. Gwinn, in another portion of this article reasons that in a house which sells

for \$9,000, labor costs \$7,000. This Congressional wizard does not for a moment consider that the combined profit of the lumber company, the mine owner, the brickyard, to say nothing of the profit of the building contractor, the commission of the real estate operator, together with a total federal tax of 12.6 percent or \$1,134.00 might just possibly reach to a somewhat sizable chunk of the \$9,000 price tag that seems to disturb Mr. Gwinn so greatly.

And now, this alleged representative of the people deals the final thrust, "Half of our American families make only \$6.00 a day. It's foolish," says Mr. Gwinn, "to think that they will or can pay \$20.00 per day to workers to build a house. That means that most veterans, farmers, preachers, teachers, and white collar workers would have to work 3 1/2 days to get in exchange one day's work of a carpenter, a mason, a plumber, or an electrician." Did you ever, Brothers, hear a more convincing argument for the perpetuation of trade unionism? When a man of the ilk of Representative Gwinn admits that it takes the unorganized 3 1/2 days to earn what most union men can earn in one day it is time to sit up and take notice. Maybe there is something to this business of belonging to a union after all, eh Brother?

AL CIANO, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 835, JACKSON, TENN.** Editor: Well, vacation time is over and back to work we all

go. Our thirteenth wage conference has been called for November 17, at Knoxville, Tennessee, where management and labor sit across the table. We are hoping that management will be big-hearted and give us a nice increase as cost of living has gone so high.

The state electrical workers will meet here in Jackson sometime in December. The date has not been set. We are looking for all the delegates. Our business agent, W. E. Nichols, has been quite busy as we have had some good jobs.

Jimmy May on the International staff out of Birmingham, Alabama, paid his home town local a visit on last meeting night. We always call on him for a talk on the good of the order. He told us he was organizing Alabama Power Company construction workers, so I say Jimmy, keep up the good work. That is where I started and still have lots of good friends down there. Will try to let all of you hear from us soon.

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 850, LUBBOCK, TEXAS** Editor: The Central Labor Council here in

Lubbock sponsored a Labor Day program and parade again this year as they have always done in the past, with L. U. No. 850 taking a leading part in all phases of the program. Committees from the various craft locals were appointed by the central body to handle the many activities planned and L. U. No. 850 was given the job of feeding the large attending crowd. Brother Raymond Fletcher headed this committee, assisted by Brothers A. B. Bryant, Garrett Fox, and Neil Essray. Members of our Ladies' Auxiliary aided the committee with the serving. Also, many of our members helped out wherever they saw a job that needed doing. Nearly two thousand people were fed that day, and we give a big vote of thanks to the committee and all who helped out with the bar-b-cue.

This year the central body started a perpetual trophy award for the best designed and constructed craft float entered in the Labor Day parade. This trophy in the form of a loving cup standing about twenty inches tall, was won this year by L. U. No. 850, thanks to Brothers H. D. Reid and Jim Pruitt who headed that committee, assisted by a great many of the members. Space does not permit the naming of all who worked in the different jobs that came up but let it be said that whenever a wire twister saw something that needed doing he did it for the joy of helping out. Inclosed is a picture of our float during the parade. Again we wish to extend our thanks to all the fellows and their



L. U. NO. 850's PRIZE-WINNING FLOAT



ladies who helped out in our Labor Day program.

The months roll past so very fast there is hardly time for taking stock from one first of the month to the next. However, there must be a time when we look back at our accomplishments to check the advancements we have made and to take advantage of the errors. All of us make errors at one time or another, but we should not let them deter us from the goal we have set. But, we should profit from them to the extent that we do not make the same error again.

It is history that organized labor has spent many years building for the betterment of man with higher standards of living and better working conditions for all. It is also history that during the war years all of us were working more steadily with longer working hours and overtime bonus pay and no unemployment for anyone who was able to work at all. Therefore, with more money in our pockets and less leisure time for the finer things of life we neglected the task of keeping our cause before the public, thereby suffering many setbacks, the worst of which came during 1947. And we are on the verge of being broken, as many would have us believe. In the opinion of the writer, however, organized labor is headed for greater heights of well-being and brotherhood for people in all walks of life—not just for the member of a local union, but for the shopkeeper, the postman, fireman, policeman, farmer and all the small business men. In fact, if we believe in democracy we believe in the organizations formed for the betterment of mankind. Therefore, in line with other articles sent in by your scribe let us all join hands and be more careful of our every act in our daily life; always ready with a helping hand for those less fortunate so that when next we send our Senators and Representatives to our national capitol and to our state capitols we will have the backing and support of the American public.

G. E. McCLELLAN, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 933, JACKSON, MICH.

*Editor:* Having retired from the office of worthy president of L. U. No. 933, I have been appointed waste basket reporter. I guess they call them press secretaries. I know when I tried to do it—I mean get someone to take that office—they all went to a beer garden or off in some corner. Well, I'm still going to "try." After all the furor I raised, I had better.

Well, we have a new crew of officers in here, listed as follows: President—Ray Huff; vice president—Irvig Bulson; business agent—Hewey Foor; financial secretary—J. B. Bulson; recording secretary—J. Delfers; treasurer—Tommy Thompson; executive board—Walt Gardner, William Brown, John Widemeyer, Wendel White and Irvig Bulson. Some of these boys got dry behind the ears fast, but the local as a whole thinks they've "got what it takes" to be good union men. After all, that is what counts.

So on we go to discuss the foe—the Taft-Hartley bill or Billiken, last named for big business. After reading same, the only way to beat it is to start down the Alcan Highway with your shoes on backward or steal your mother-in-law's false teeth and start biting yourself. For goodness' sake, fellows, don't ever limit yourselves to a vacation clause or you sure are licked. Somebody has to hire "whom" to turn on these here licorice power and lights. Foolish laws can't do it. Can't make horse drink. If they would pass one for "free" I might, can't tell.

EDDIE APFLEGATE, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

*Editor:* Before I give a full report of what happened at a banquet and dance which was given by the Central Labor Council of Beaver County at the Brodhead Hotel, Beaver Falls, Pa., September 6, 1947, which was attended by our entire executive board and delegates to the Central Labor Council,

I would like to give our readers a brief description of our journey to Beaver Falls, Pa.

In order to reach Beaver Falls, Pa., it was necessary for our party to leave Ambridge and motor down the east bank of the Ohio River, which in the early days of American history was the happy hunting ground for the Indian. Monuments stand today in this vicinity marking the ground where General Mad Anthony Wayne defended the white settlers against the Redskins.

Today, this same river has developed into a mighty artery for commerce and industry. Aliquippa, Pa., situated on the west bank of the river, is the home of Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, largest independent steel producer in the country, which extends five miles along the river front. Each year tourists travel down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh, Pa., at night, just to see this giant steel mill in operation belching smoke, steam and fire from its many furnaces which can be seen reflected in the river from the east banks. Many pictures have been painted and books have been written concerning this wonderful sight at night. One recently published titled "The Valley of Decision" gives a very good description of this mill in operation.

After one hour of travel time the party arrived at the Brodhead Hotel, Beaver Falls, Pa., where we were escorted to the main dining room. Everything was in readiness and after the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" we enjoyed a roast stuffed turkey dinner with all the trimmings.

Address of welcome was made by Charles Medley, Mayor of Beaver Falls, and in his remarks he mentioned that he had instructed the police to overlook any illegal parking in and around the hotel this particular evening.

Toastmaster William J. Kelly, general executive board member of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America from Pittsburgh, Pa., made a few opening remarks and in the main his remarks were aimed at the vicious Taft-Hartley labor law, which he hopes will be contested in the courts of the United States.

Other prominent speakers present who made timely remarks for the cause of labor were: Nelson W. Beck, president, Central Labor Council, Beaver County; Hon. Morgan H. Sohn, Judge, Beaver County; Hon. R. E. McCreary, Judge, Beaver County; David Williams, deputy secretary of labor of Pennsylvania; Thomas V. Bowen, president, Union Label League of Pennsylvania; James L. McDevitt, president, Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

Following the speech making we entered into the light side of the entertainment which was music and dancing which lasted until well after midnight. A check was made and over 200 guests were present and everyone seemed to have a very pleasant evening.

H. M. SMITH, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.

*Editor:* A little humor for this issue. Tom Nihill informs me that at a recent meeting the only reason that we did not have about an hour's speech from him that night was that while he was walking up to the rostrum his upper plate split in half. Understand that our worthy president has taken up the demonstrating of sink equipment as a hobby.

The Edison Company is installing radiant heat in a portion of the sidewalk by the Edison Building and yet the radiators in the halls at their Northern Service Building are turned off.

It is queer that business men are in favor of the Taft-Hartley bill but all during the war under Government restrictions they were crying that they could run their business without the Government butting in. Have they changed their mind?

JOSEPH J. OBRIECHT, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.

*Editor:* Hello there! Your scribe is at it again, with dinner music softly flowing from the radio speaker, and dinner aroma softly flowing in from the

kitchen range. Yours truly will try to complete this report before dinner guests arrive; see what I mean?

In my last report to this JOURNAL, I quoted about the 20 or more ships tied up for repairs. Nothing has happened as yet. They are still tied up to the docks at the U. S. Coast Guard Yard. Why??? Heaven only knows. Perhaps due to the transfer of Captain Kent of the production department to Washington, D. C., and the assignment of Captain R. B. Lank to fill the vacancy of Captain Kent. Your scribe was unable to be in attendance at the farewell party given to Captain Kent; nevertheless, this writer and L. U. No. 1383 officers and members wish Captain Kent and Captain Lank "Godspeed and good luck in your new ventures." We all hope that Captain Lank will not regret coming to the Coast Guard Yard, Curtis Bay, Maryland.

At our regular meeting which was pretty well attended a great deal of important business was transacted. The most important item was paying of dues for the coming quarter. Another great factor of the meeting was the announcement by our recording secretary, Robert L. Walter, by a letter stating that the civil service has abolished the five-year retirement funds freeze, which means that each and every employee who applies for his retirement fund may expect to receive same, we hope.

And now, our Flashy-Flashes. Your scribe can now report that everyone is giving thanks that daylight saving time is a thing of the past, and we hope they never revive it again. Who was kidding who? Oh, say, have you heard the very latest? The very ones who had something to do with bumping back snappers, pushers, and first class and second class men were themselves bumped back by the powers that be. Yep, it says so in the Good Book. What this writer cannot understand is why this move hasn't been done years and years ago. I may have more to write on this subject next month.

The officers and sick committee of L. U. No. 1383 take this means to thank each and every one of the Brothers who became blood donors in behalf of Brother Michael Hanly, our former president. We are happy to report that the above-mentioned Brother is now home convalescing. With Thanksgiving only a few weeks off, let us all give thanks to God above, and now, I conclude by wishing you all a cheerful and happy Thanksgiving Day.

Until next month, so long!

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 1514, HANSON, MASS.

*Editor:* Now that we are hearing so much about the Taft-Hartley bill, the discussion at our last meeting was made most interesting because of the pamphlets and explanations sent us by the International Office. Although some time was spent on the subject, it will be brought up at our next meeting when some of those not present last time may be there with ideas and questions.

We wonder why such bills cannot be put into language that is more easily understood. It should not be required that we read with a dictionary in our hand, and if there is need to conceal any part of the bill from the majority of the voters (the workers of America), that bill is no good, and we should vote against it.

As citizens of the United States of America, we are members of the greatest of all unions, and if the Taft-Hartley bill is good for this great union, L. U. No. 1514 cannot complain. We can help or hinder this great union, and as a Brotherhood we are anxious to move in the right direction.

Our September meeting at Thomas Hall was fairly well attended. Among the various business items Richard Bell read part of the list of by-laws which are being prepared by the committee. A vote was taken on one of those by-laws, and, since it won a majority affirmative, we hope it will be the means of helping to fill up the empty seats on meeting nights.



Thomas Hall is a good place to meet for the present. To a great many of us it stirred memories of the social gathering there, in the not-too-dim past—those oldtime medicine shows, when the prettiest gal was given a chest of silver. Those weekly whist parties which ended at ten o'clock, to give us a dance until twelve.

Churchill was a Beau Brummel then, as well as a whist fiend, and what a growl he would give his unfortunate partner who trumped his ace.

We, who used to trip the light fantastic in those days, still trip, and the tripping is really fantastic. Wonder how it would be to end our union meetings with a "shin-dig?" It would give Izzy an excuse to wear that tuxedo that has been packed in moth-balls since 1930.

With the shipments of steel arriving on schedule most of the employees who were laid off have returned to work, and all of us are interested in the new system being initiated in the enameling room.

We all think that perpetual-motion has been discovered, and the perpetual finishing and passing of reflectors through the room, and out, may be a forerunner of some of us passing out also.

At our last meeting we were encouraged with the belief that Ernest Oldrieve would soon be back on the job, where he has been for more than 25 years. His death was reported that same week. We all miss him. Often we don't realize how nicely a place is filled until it is empty.

"There is a destiny that makes us brothers.

None goes his way alone.

All that we send into the lives of others

Comes back into our own."

Too bad the big oven collapsed when production was beginning to speed up.

Well, here's a wish for a season of good business, and strength to keep up the pace without roller skates.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

## TRACY

(Continued from page 440)

benefits which the individual had acquired by virtue of his Government employment. The conference agreement, in section 305, makes it unlawful for any individual employed by the United States or any agency thereof (including wholly-owned Government corporations) to participate in any strike against the Government. Violations are to be punishable by immediate discharge and forfeiture of civil-service status, if any, and the individual is not to be eligible for employment by the United States for 3 years.'

"You will note that the conferees expressly stated that the acts made unlawful are those involving participation 'in any strike against the Government.' It would also seem clear that any interpretation of Section 305 of the act which does not limit the prohibition to strikes 'against the Government' would raise serious constitutional questions.

"I would appreciate it if the Civil Service Commission would advise me as to correct interpretation of Section 305. This will clarify a problem which is a source of considerable confusion for members of the I.B.E.W. who are employed by the Government. I have addressed this request to the Civil Service Commission because it is evident that the administration of the sanctions of forfeiture of Civil Service status and ineligibility for Government reemployment, would be within the jurisdiction of this commission."

## PRODUCTIVITY

(Continued from page 437)

Improved attitude of labor toward its job, 66 percent.

This survey and analysis would indicate that labor could play a part at once in the increasing of production and increasing the rate of production, i. e. productivity.

Now and then I hear from employers in the building trades that there is a falling off of productivity on the part of labor. I have tried to secure from these employers accurate figures to back up this statement, and I have not been able to secure them. In the muddy field of economics it is not enough to follow the general impressions. Facts must be secured on a wide-scale basis and then analyzed. I am going to be frank. During the war there wasn't time under the awful pressure of defense and offense to be very economical, and if there was feather-bedding due to one cause or another, management was not guiltless entirely. The cost-plus method of operating jobs did not make for very accurate bookkeeping and rigid economy. Moreover, in the scarcity economy out of which we are emerging there is an inevitable tendency on the part of labor to prolong jobs in order to live. As long as we have a scarcity economy we may expect an unconscious effort on the part of working men to preserve their jobs in the face of economic forces for which they are in no way responsible.

Another bad factor in the present situation is the failure on the part of industry and Government to set up an adequate measure of productivity. This has still to be worked out. Merely to divide the number of man hours worked into total money value of production does not give a very accurate picture of productivity.

We move upon a policy of voluntary cooperation. Let us make sure that we really cooperate fully and effectively on our daily jobs.

(1) The policy of the Brotherhood in making agreements is to deal through recognized chapters of the NECA. It has always been our policy to have closed-shop agreements in the construction industry, but with the advent of the Taft-Hartley Act, to a certain extent this policy may have to be changed. I say "May have to be changed," because I do not believe that I am in a position, nor is anyone else in a position at this time, to definitely state what the policy will be until the NLRB has determined its policy, and then that policy has been tested through the Supreme Court.

(2) We move upon a policy of voluntary cooperation. I do not hesitate to make an appeal for full compliance in letter and spirit with the pension benefit program. There is nothing in that program that does not square with the trend of the times. It is a program that every citizen in the United States can give full support, for persons are the great buttress of capitalism. Let us work together to make this sound, legal and safe program universally effective, and totally national.

(3) We are now moving in the range of large-scale operations. The IBEW is a large organization, and NECA is rapidly becoming a large trade organization. We cannot operate on this scale without adequate personnel. I earnestly hope that NECA will see the need of giving

adequate field men so that a program of service to the electrical industry will not halt or falter. I do not think one NECA representative in each IBEW vice-presidential district is too much. Some day I predict you will have two.

(4) May I add that I am convinced that contractors can do much to make contractual relations more effective. I am convinced that it is up to every electrical contractor, when he gets a contract, to see to it that all electrical work, including steel tower and substations, are included in that contract.

Now let us look at some of the things that might be done to face this production problem. If there is dwindling production, and I am not sure there is, there seem to be four things we can now do:

(1) We can work, all of us for a full employment economy. Figures from our Research Department show that the Brotherhood members were 94½ percent employed during 1946.

(2) We can appoint a joint committee to make an extended survey of the electrical construction industry to ascertain the facts. This seems to me to be absolutely the first thing that has to be done. We cannot deal in rumors or general impressions.

(3) After these facts have been gathered and analyzed by the joint committee, we can begin a widespread educational program of management and labor.

(4) No matter how these facts pyramid, no matter how these conclusions are reached, we must recognize that labor must have a definite assurance of a fair share in the gains of production and productivity.

May I say that I have a settled conviction, there is hardly any problem which we face that cannot be settled by cooperation and conference. I rejoice with you in our long period of cooperative relations, and I stand ready to do what I can to continue this arrangement.

## SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS BY

MR. J. SCOTT MILNE:

Gentlemen, that ends the prepared address. I have one or two points I would like to add to that. This was prepared and after its preparation I discussed the subject matter of two points with President Tracy. The first point is the pension benefit plan.

The pension benefit plan was entered into between NECA and the IBEW on the assumption that every contractor covered by the scope of the pension agreement would comply with the terms of the pension benefit agreement. The pension benefit agreement has been in effect now approximately five months. We started out on the assumption that we would do a selling job to the contractors and with the contractors so that all the agreements we now have between the local unions and the contractors would be amended or at their expiration the pension benefit clause would be inserted. We have not attempted to use the persuasion that is in the benefit agreement, figuring that possibly the item of salesmanship could be utilized. We have found that many of our local unions have contracts in which the pension benefit clause is inserted but for some reason or other our local unions and contractors affected are not cooperating with the pension benefit plan. This is causing embarrassment to the local joint boards, to the contractors who are paying the 1 percent and to the officers of the International of the IBEW and therefore I am permitted to advise you today that where agreements are in effect that contain the 1 percent provision, that the contractors signatory thereto will be required to live up to that contract. If the local joint board notifies the local union that the contractor is not living up to his obligation under the contract the local union will be required by the International to see that that contractor lives up to his obligation or our men will be removed from that shop. Where there are contracts which do not contain the 1 percent provision and still have a period of time to run before their expiration, we will try, through the local unions and through the International to get those agreements modified

(Continued on page 461)



# IN MEMORIAM



A. S. Bickham, L. U. No. 1  
Initiated October 5, 1918

James R. Noble, L. U. No. 1  
Initiated January 15, 1937

Warren H. Healy, Jr., L. U. No. 6  
Initiated January 20, 1940

Thomas L. Killeen, L. U. No. 6  
Initiated May 1, 1942

Michael J. Lynch, L. U. No. 6  
Initiated August 26, 1925

Nick C. Nicklassen, L. U. No. 6  
Initiated June 11, 1943

Frank Stanton, L. U. No. 6  
Initiated May 22, 1942

W. R. Wolgamot, L. U. No. 6  
Initiated March 29, 1946

Robert Hunsaker, L. U. No. 9  
Initiated July 1, 1919

Edwin Hurford, L. U. No. 17  
Initiated February 25, 1943

Fred O. Knight, L. U. No. 17  
Initiated October 12, 1925

Frank C. Smith, L. U. No. 17  
Initiated May 17, 1918

Allen L. Tewilliager, L. U. No. 17  
Initiated August 2, 1946

Frederick E. Carroll, L. U. No. 40  
Initiated September 4, 1945

John B. Gill, L. U. No. 51  
Initiated September 18, 1936

Joseph F. O'Donnell, L. U. No. 65  
Reinitiated September 18, 1936

E. A. Gottwald, L. U. No. 66  
Initiated November 23, 1937

R. E. Syper, L. U. No. 66  
Initiated June 7, 1934

T. R. Box, L. U. No. 116  
Initiated September 23, 1941

Gustav Schoenfeld, L. U. No. 122  
Initiated June 11, 1926

Elmer F. Moggett, L. U. No. 125  
Initiated January 28, 1944

Oliver Bethea, L. U. No. 136  
Initiated April 26, 1921

Kit C. Carruthers, L. U. No. 173  
Initiated March 28, 1901

John Tom Graham, L. U. No. 194  
Initiated October 4, 1937

Charles Wm. Jordan, L. U. No. 230  
Reinitiated December 3, 1940

George Seilschott, L. U. No. 245  
Initiated April 13, 1939

William G. Sibben, L. U. No. 292  
Initiated May 4, 1937

William W. Stewart, L. U. No. 292  
Initiated June 10, 1912

John J. Doyle, L. U. No. 300  
Initiated February 2, 1940

Thomas G. Evans, L. U. No. 304  
Initiated May 4, 1945

Edward P. Halligan, L. U. No. 310  
Initiated June 28, 1943

Lyndall W. Bowie, L. U. No. 333  
Initiated January 2, 1939

Morton C. Irving, L. U. No. 333  
Initiated February 1, 1946

Joseph Edward Claggett, L. U. No. 359  
Initiated February 5, 1942

Edward R. Valade, L. U. No. 420  
Initiated May 19, 1944

Morton Newsom, L. U. No. 429  
Initiated September 16, 1916

J. Earl Miller, L. U. No. 414  
Initiated July 1, 1946

Ray A. Sigman, L. U. No. 453  
Initiated June 1, 1943

Neal H. Wyndearo, L. U. No. 458  
Initiated March 8, 1916

Robert L. Motley, L. U. No. 474  
Initiated August 20, 1937

Johnnie B. Harper, L. U. No. 479  
Initiated August 27, 1946

Arthur Cates, L. U. No. 494  
Initiated April 10, 1937

Arthur Dollase, L. U. No. 494  
Initiated September 30, 1937

Ivar C. Erickson, L. U. No. 494  
Initiated January 31, 1943

Carl Fritzinger, L. U. No. 494  
Initiated July 22, 1924

August Hoppe, L. U. No. 494  
Reinitiated February 25, 1943

Howard Rands, L. U. No. 494  
Initiated December 26, 1929

Harold W. Williams, L. U. No. 501  
Initiated March 25, 1918

S. B. Christensen, Jr., L. U. No. 527  
Initiated May 9, 1941

J. W. Friend, L. U. No. 527  
Initiated September 11, 1936

A. J. Mantzel, L. U. No. 527  
Initiated July 20, 1914

J. N. Morris, L. U. No. 527  
Initiated September 10, 1937

E. L. Sexton, L. U. No. 527  
Initiated March 26, 1937

Damian Tanberg, L. U. No. 527  
Initiated April 12, 1946

J. M. Eaton, L. U. No. 613  
Initiated April 16, 1934

John E. Harrington, L. U. No. 623  
Initiated September 14, 1925, in L. U. No. 65

D. A. Lenahan, L. U. No. 675  
Initiated September 9, 1922

W. B. Jahn, L. U. No. 716  
Reinitiated December 15, 1942

Dave McKenzie, L. U. No. 716  
Initiated July 20, 1938

Simon Arthur Pecht, L. U. No. 716  
Initiated April 21, 1943

Edward Starr, L. U. No. 717  
Initiated December 9, 1942

Otto A. Boener, L. U. No. 817  
Initiated July 27, 1944

I. Shilin, L. U. No. 817  
Initiated May 15, 1947

Carson J. Lovett, L. U. No. 835  
Initiated August 14, 1941

Otto Metzger, L. U. No. 853  
Initiated November 27, 1942

Dean R. Wood, L. U. No. 953  
Initiated May 14, 1947

Dora Johnson, L. U. No. 1013  
Initiated March 2, 1936

John Swanson, L. U. No. 1013  
Initiated March 1, 1936

Rita Young, L. U. No. 1013  
Initiated January 6, 1947

Annie Mickey, L. U. No. 1031  
Initiated September 1, 1946

Anna E. Schuh, L. U. No. 1031  
Initiated May 1, 1947

Edward Bonnett, L. U. No. 1037  
Initiated November 27, 1911

Nathan Rosenstein, L. U. No. 1041  
Initiated July 9, 1943

Arthur Anderson, L. U. No. 1098  
Initiated September 24, 1937

Joseph P. Murray, Sr., L. U. No. 1161  
Initiated September 29, 1939

Christopher Smith, L. U. No. 1368  
Initiated October 13, 1943

Alphonse F. Cardens, L. U. No. 1439  
Initiated February 25, 1946

Harry Hadsell, L. U. No. 1439  
Initiated February 28, 1946

Ernest E. Oldreive, L. U. No. 1514  
Initiated May 10, 1946

## DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1947

L.U.	Name	Amount
453	Ray A. Sigman	\$825.00
397	W. B. Perry	1,000.00
576	E. J. Frank	1,000.00
215	Leo P. Richards	1,000.00
116	Thomas R. Box	1,000.00
38	J. T. Smith	1,000.00
66	Erick A. Gottwald	1,000.00
I. O. (58)	John A. Donovan	1,000.00
134	Edward J. Sheridan	475.00
595	Karl P. Hutchinson	1,000.00
11	Murrell C. Cotton	825.00
835	Carson J. Lovett	1,000.00
134	Nicholas J. Zombolas	1,000.00
46	Paul P. Riasan	300.00
17	Frank C. Smith	1,000.00
9	R. W. Hunsaker	1,000.00
822	Herman A. Bruce	1,000.00
136	Oliver Bethea	1,000.00
414	J. E. Miller	300.00
I. O. (677)	F. L. Banks	1,000.00
40	Frederick E. Carroll	475.00
384	Bert C. Featherstone	1,000.00
134	G. A. Repole	1,000.00
295	Utey Waddell	1,000.00
18	Willard R. Kroell	300.00
I. O. (292)	W. W. Stewart	1,000.00
104	J. F. Brady	1,000.00
134	J. Skwarek	1,000.00
51	J. B. Gill	1,000.00
45	F. R. Ashley	650.00
I. O. (46)	L. Van Inwegen	1,000.00
I. O. (173)	K. C. Carruthers	1,000.00
I. O. (302)	Thomas A. Belt	1,000.00
458	Neal H. Wyndearo	1,000.00
16	T. P. Lawler	825.00
I. O. (3)	C. T. Mortimer	1,000.00
497	Carl H. Carlson	1,000.00
949	Albert A. Ehrke	1,000.00
18	C. G. Johnson	650.00
357	Morgan J. Sweeney	475.00
I. O. (854)	J. H. Miller	1,000.00
494	Arthur C. Dollase	1,000.00
521	J. W. McAdoo	1,000.00
501	Harold Williams	1,000.00
77	Hugh D. Moody	1,000.00
310	Edward P. Halligan	825.00
949	George David	1,000.00
102	F. A. Snover	1,000.00
427	W. Orrison	1,000.00
675	Dennis Lenahan	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Henry Doll	1,000.00
816	Chester Wyatt	825.00
6	Warren H. Healey	1,000.00
I. O. (277)	Lawrence V. Ennis	1,000.00
103	Albert J. Robertson	1,000.00
I. O. (595)	G. W. Young	1,000.00
3	J. J. O'Connor	1,000.00
I. O. (311)	W. A. Bloom	1,000.00
494	H. M. Randa	825.00
494	A. H. Hoppe, Jr.	1,000.00
58	F. A. Riley	1,000.00
429	M. Newsom	1,000.00
989	Harry E. Thompson	1,000.00
18	J. Chisholm	1,000.00
I. O. (202)	R. Franklin Davis	475.00
I. O. (6)	Michael J. Lynch	1,000.00
1393	J. E. Allen	1,000.00
217	E. L. Bell	300.00
65	P. J. Reardon	1,000.00
309	Patrick Cooney	1,000.00
323	Lyndell Bowie	1,000.00
245	Norman W. Tefft	1,000.00
618	Howard R. Rhyno	1,000.00
631	Wilbur C. Magune	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Eugene Roth	1,000.00
I. O. (151)	E. S. Norton	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	C. Claude	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Andrew H. Frank	1,000.00
6	Oscar C. Rogers	1,000.00
103	Alfred Needham	666.66
18	Byron P. Andrews	1,000.00
194	J. T. Graham	1,000.00
1183	Arthur Gay	825.00
I. O. (247)	Robert Fisher	1,000.00
I. O. (642)	Hiram Lytle	1,000.00
379	T. B. Hamilton	300.00
104	H. W. Shivers	1,000.00
760	George A. Boyd	650.00
11	Albert O. Blum	300.00
362	J. J. Minor	825.00
58	W. W. Homier	825.00
716	Weldon E. Jahn	825.00
210	Raymond Johnson	300.00
I. O. (110)	Chester Allen	1,000.00
73	Samuel H. Huss	1,000.00
814	Walter B. Maxwell	1,000.00
73	Joseph C. Ware	1,000.00
6	Clarence P. Larson	1,000.00
716	Thomas L. Killeen	825.00
440	Simon Arthur Pecht	1,000.00
5	Reuben D. Strouse	1,000.00
121	Philip C. Baum	475.00
I. O. (1037)	John T. Weir	150.00
304	Eugene J. Blum	1,000.00
289	Lewis A. Layton	150.00
1037	Frank Bunce	825.00
48	Morley Maggs	1,000.00
667	Edmund Bonnett	150.00
125	George Sutton	150.00
18	Richard Bibb	150.00
I. O. (953)	George E. Graham	150.00
230	Elmer F. Magnett	150.00
319	William H. Elser	150.00
	Harry L. Carden	150.00
	Charles W. Jordan	150.00
	Harry B. Dawson	1,000.00

\$97,166.66

## INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 440)

Let us abolish appointive bureau heads where too often we find incompetent or prejudiced people, who only muddle, or aggravate these vital labor-management issues.

These houses would meet and function principally through committee work before floor action and voting—grievances as to production, working conditions, wages, etc., could be drained

off before they become disasters.

Bills finally passed would be processed through capable labor and management people who really understand their own problems. They would not interfere with civil government.

Where decisions become necessary or interpretations made, they would be done by an industrial section of the Supreme Court.

I have probably over-simplified this. I leave it for my necessary critics to complicate it.



**BUILDING TRADES**

(Continued from page 441)

feel free to continue to call on the Apprentice Training Service for assistance in developing, maintaining, or adjusting your apprenticeship programs; and call on the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the facts and figures you may need in planning new programs or activities—for information about the rate at which workers in different occupations are retiring, for accident rates and construction and housing trends. The department is ready to serve you.

**FREEDOM TRAIN**

(Continued from page 429)

shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

**ARTICLE VII****(Right of Trial by Jury.)**

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

**ARTICLE VIII****(Excessive Bail or Fines and Cruel Punishment Prohibited.)**

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

**ARTICLE IX****(Rule of Construction of Constitution)**

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

**ARTICLE X****(Rights of States Under Constitution)**

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

**COMMUNISTS**

(Continued from page 439)

ployer and government representatives, but it also carries the authority of approval by duly appointed persons supported at home where their influence can be made effective.

During the discussions, the Norwegian delegate, an intelligent, respected and conciliatory man who apparently feels that every effort must be made to reconcile the conflicting ideologies so that a working arrangement can be made, pointed out that the chief stumbling block was a matter of organization membership. He refrained from mentioning the fact that it was the U.S.S.R. which was the chief objector and that it apparently was objecting as a consequence of not belonging to the International Labor Organization, but that was clearly his meaning.

The Norwegian delegate proposed an amendment to the United Kingdom draft resolution which he felt would help to clarify

matters. This amendment would have given participation to the Social Commission on which the U.S.S.R. must have a representative. The Norwegian proposal, as well as others of a similar nature, provoked long discussion and comment, not altogether useless, however, since it brought out many important matters concerning the operation of the international organs which have been created, and it pointed up the very different ways of thinking which are characteristic of the various delegations. This latter observation is coupled with a feeling that, as we might expect, negotiation with persons of academic, work and cultural differences of all kinds is not a simple matter, and quite naturally must be attended with patience. The fact that in spite of all the inevitable difficulties, we are determined to try to carry on international discussions is striking evidence of an overpowering universal conviction that it is of the utmost importance.

To the Norwegian suggestion that the Social Commission be included because a question of membership was involved, the United Kingdom delegate replied that such an excuse could hardly be considered if the specialized agencies such as the International Labor Organization, UNESCO, and others, were to be of use at all, for the same question of membership would apply to all of the specialized agencies but one.

In his reply, the United Kingdom representative foretold the consensus of opinion of the council membership, for in the end it was decided by a rather large majority vote (15 to 2 with one abstention) to adopt the United Kingdom, United States and Netherlands draft resolution with amendments incorporating several sentences from the Czechoslovakian resolution but not those concerning the Social Commission.

The Soviet delegates were never reconciled and in no way admitted that the delegates of the other countries who felt that the International Labor Organization's work was worthy of support had any case at all. On the other hand, the Soviets found no real sympathy from any quarter for their demand that the essence of the World Federation of Trade Unions' proposal be discussed on its merits.

To suggest the line of thought which the Russians followed we should discuss the statements that they made. Mr. Morosov, the U.S.S.R. delegate, contended that the United Kingdom proposal ignored the World Federation of Trade Unions' initiative in making its recommendation to the council, and that in considering the International Labor Conference report rather than the petition of the federation, the council was sanctioning this act of negligence. After other statements pointing out that the form and structure of the International Labor Organization and the World Federation of Trade Unions were different, he said,

"Therefore, in this particular draft resolution, the wrong approach is reflected as to the role of the different organizations, the wrong approach which appeared in previous sessions of the Economic and Social Council." As an example of proof of this he referred to paragraph 8 in the International Labor Conference report which mentioned "the responsibilities and obligations of unions," a phrase and matter which he said was being used in many countries in order to suppress unions, and he felt that if such an approach were accepted by the

council that the results would be contrary to those desired.

The delegate of Byelorussia took a similar tack and said that by refusing to consider the World Federation of Trade Unions' petition, the members were looking for a way to remove the question from the council agenda. He regarded this as the second time that the council had the matter of union rights before it for discussion and the second time that it was being pushed aside and that by the consequent change and complication of the picture, the whole matter was being turned against union rights.

The other delegates brought out their reasons for disagreement with the Soviet members and very well explained the incorrectness of their contentions. It was apparent, however, that in spite of the reasonableness of their opponents, the Russians were unmoved.

As we have pointed out above, this is inevitable and will probably always be inevitable until the policy of the Russian government is altered. Although we do not consider that the government of the U.S.S.R. follows strictly Marxist doctrine, it is nevertheless so different from ours and so close to Marxism that the premises for discussions between Soviet Communists and western capitalists and socialists are completely irreconcilable.

This exposition is not an attempt to Red bait. It does not say that the Soviet Communists are wicked and unprincipled. Rather it holds that they are unswerving in their loyalty to a doctrine which is so fundamentally different from ours that it makes cooperation with them appear impossible.

A large majority of the peoples throughout the world disagree with the Soviet philosophy and yet desire to work with the U.S.S.R. because it is an important segment of the world and of humanity. Unlike other areas of somewhat comparable size and influence, the will to cooperation is not based on a feeling that we can be of mutual help to one another, but rather on a feeling of fear. This is another reason why relations are difficult. Cooperative efforts are undertaken with the gravest suspicion on both sides. The natural diffidence was overcome while we were both fighting the Axis powers because our fears of the latter, at the moment, were greater than of one another. We have no longer the formidable enemy which served to hide our own animosities and we are left face to face with them.

We are then, as capitalist and Soviet powers, in the position in which the Economic and Social Council found itself: we have two seemingly conflicting proposals before us, each built into different institutions. What is the answer? No one has given an acceptable answer and as a matter of fact few seem to be working on the "essence" of that problem either.

Is it not possible that the outcome will be similar to the council decision? We mean that perhaps by sheer force of strength to carry through working ideas we will in the long run wear out the Soviets. We have the advantage of greater material and technical resources at our disposal. At this point the Soviets need us more than we need them. Our hope is that eventually the desirability of some of our principles will be borne in upon them—desirability, for instance, in the realm even of the subject under discussion, that of individual liberties.



## PRODUCTIVITY

(Continued from page 458)

to include the 1 percent. If we are unsuccessful the agreements will be terminated at the expiration of their term and those contractors will then be required to sign an agreement including the 1 percent or the privilege of using our men will be exercised and the local unions will be advised not to furnish them any men.

The pension benefit plan is in operation. We have had sufficient time now to become acquainted with it. I think the report from Larry Davis will indicate to you that universally it has been accepted and therefore it was felt that we should announce today to you the position of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in connection with the 1 percent for the pension benefit plan.

The other point I wanted to bring up was in connection with production. I am serious—extremely so—when I say to you that we recognize that there have been abuses in the production so far as the members of the NECA are concerned with reference to our Brotherhood. We feel education is the manner in which to eliminate any difficulties that may exist and to increase production for the members of NECA by the members of IBEW and we are very serious and hopeful that you will accept the challenge and appoint a committee to meet with a committee likewise appointed by President Tracy so that we may educate our men and you in turn can educate your people.

To the convention I bring the greetings of all the staff of the IBEW and pledge to the members of NECA that we will do everything within our power to ward the upbuilding of the industry, to the enlargement of the productive ability of the members involved and more than ever we want the electrical contractors to pledge to us that when they go out to take a contract they will take everything that comes under the electrical work on the project and not just some few points. If we can work together on that basis we will have production, you will have production and we'll all be happy.

## SHORTAGE

(Continued from page 436)

Earlier estimates indicated that under average water conditions oil requirements were about equal to the supply. No revised figures for average water are included herewith, but it is evident that, in view of the more optimistic picture that now presents itself, there will be ample oil in the NWPP if average or normal water conditions prevail.

As indicated above, hydro conditions in the Eastern group (comprising Idaho, Utah and Montana) continue so favorable as to virtually preclude the possibility of critical low-water conditions this year in that area. As a result of this the Western group of the NWPP can rely on interchange receipts from the East up to the capacity of the interconnection between the two groups.

In view of this favorable situation in which the Eastern group finds itself, there would be no occasion for it to participate in any load curtailment if this should become necessary for the rest of the pool.

In the Western group hydro resources this year to date have been poor and give no basis for assuming anything but critical water in the months ahead. As a matter of fact fall and winter stream flows in this area depend largely on temperatures in the northern water sheds and on rainfall farther south. In view of the unpredictable nature of both these factors, critical water conditions have been assumed in the Western group.

In the estimate prepared on August 25 the indicated oil supply was shown to be

1,692,000 barrels. It is understood that, as a result of subsequent negotiations with oil suppliers and others, the amount of oil that will probably be available to the NWPP is in excess of this figure. However, this memorandum will not go into the question of oil supply, as compared with the oil requirements indicated above, as this is largely a matter to be handled by the individual oil consuming utilities.

The third meeting was the meeting of the advisory committee for the Bonneville administration. Labor is also active in this group.

## REVERSAL

(Continued from page 436)

hands. In consequence, there being no conceivable advantage to such unions in bothering to comply with Section 9 (H), they would be no better off than labor organizations that might be unable to comply because of the actual presence of Communist officers.

"The latter would be under no pressure to stand up in the spot-light and be counted; the individual members of these unions, in turn, would lose all incentive to eliminate such officers in order to enjoy the fruits of compliance. And employers would find the board's machinery unavailable to handle controversies which, though normally brought to our attention by labor organizations, require peaceful resolution for these employers' own sake. Nothing, it seems to us, could play more readily into the hands of dissension-seeking Communist leadership. We cannot believe that Congress intended any such paradoxical results.

"The statute seems to us not only to permit this conclusion, but to encourage it. Common sense commands it. In our opinion, therefore, the IBEW and Local 1215 are in full compliance with Section 9 (F), (G) and (H) of the act. The fact that officers of the American Federation of Labor have not yet taken similar steps cannot impair the right of this local and this International to invoke the jurisdiction of the board. \* \* \*

## HOUSE

(Continued from page 443)

The progenitors of industry-engineered homes make no absolute claims for percentage or dollar savings which their proposals will allow. One estimate of anticipated savings is 10 percent now and 25 percent as building costs generally decrease and experience in modular construction is acquired. At the present, building costs vary with materials used and localities as well as other factors. Besides, the cost-cutting will be apparent increasingly as materials manufacturers go into mass production and supply retailers can capitalize on their larger sales of standardized products.

The idea behind the industry-engineered home is a progressive one whose virtues will appear as it gathers followers. The program is in the field of pre-fabrication, but it is of a character which will not affect the decentralization of the building industry.

There is no single answer to better housing and better homes but this may be a partial answer which will contribute to benefits for everyone.

## COOPERATION

(Continued from page 442)

attack on the powerful oil cartel, but is merely voicing the demand of millions of consumers for plain economic justice on an international plane.

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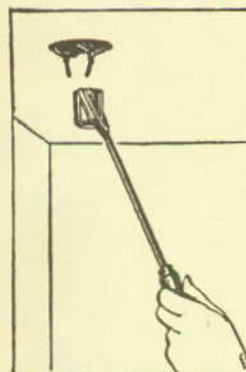
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Cooperatives are fighting the people's battles all along the line.

*The Cooperative Challenge*, by Bertram B. Fowler, Little Brown and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1947; price \$1.50.



# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM AUGUST 12, 1947 INCLUDING SEPTEMBER 10, 1947

L. U. 1.0.—	48188	51132	L. U. 38.—	142108	142409	L. U. 81.—	70646	70647	L. U. (Cont.)	550526	550576	L. U. (Cont.)	622529	622538	L. U. 12.—	124066	124769	L. U. 39.—	311237	311248	L. U. 47.—	399151	399193	
1.1.—	25816	25899	B 155287	155361	B 155287	328846	328708	B 155287	550526	550576	231.—	622529	622538	312.—	293841	293886	313.—	293841	293886	390.—	154581	154584	B 694234	694235
B 188235	188250	B 188250	B 188250	188250	B 188250	188250	188250	B 188250	188250	188250	235.—	181198	181227	314.—	293841	293886	315.—	293841	293886	391.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
B 203228	203235	B 203235	B 203235	203235	B 203235	203235	203235	B 203235	203235	203235	236.—	122839	122837	316.—	293841	293886	317.—	293841	293886	392.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
B 314071	314074	B 314074	B 314074	314074	B 314074	314074	314074	B 314074	314074	314074	237.—	122839	122837	318.—	293841	293886	319.—	293841	293886	393.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
B 523785	523832	B 523832	B 523832	523832	B 523832	523832	523832	B 523832	523832	523832	238.—	122839	122837	320.—	293841	293886	321.—	293841	293886	394.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
B 576001	576037	B 576037	B 576037	576037	B 576037	576037	576037	B 576037	576037	576037	239.—	122839	122837	322.—	293841	293886	323.—	293841	293886	395.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
B 615008	615625	B 615625	B 615625	615625	B 615625	615625	615625	B 615625	615625	615625	240.—	122839	122837	324.—	293841	293886	325.—	293841	293886	396.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
B 717414	717414	B 717414	B 717414	717414	B 717414	717414	717414	B 717414	717414	717414	241.—	122839	122837	326.—	293841	293886	327.—	293841	293886	397.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
B 925681	925791	B 925791	B 925791	925791	B 925791	925791	925791	B 925791	925791	925791	242.—	122839	122837	328.—	293841	293886	329.—	293841	293886	398.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
B 98323	88354	B 88354	B 88354	88354	B 88354	88354	88354	B 88354	88354	88354	243.—	122839	122837	330.—	293841	293886	331.—	293841	293886	399.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
B 406241	406500	B 406500	B 406500	406500	B 406500	406500	406500	B 406500	406500	406500	244.—	122839	122837	332.—	293841	293886	333.—	293841	293886	400.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
B 598166	598471	B 598471	B 598471	598471	B 598471	598471	598471	B 598471	598471	598471	245.—	122839	122837	334.—	293841	293886	335.—	293841	293886	401.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
B 862739	862826	B 862826	B 862826	862826	B 862826	862826	862826	B 862826	862826	862826	246.—	122839	122837	336.—	293841	293886	337.—	293841	293886	402.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
A 197130	201310	B 201310	B 201310	201310	B 201310	201310	201310	B 201310	201310	201310	247.—	122839	122837	338.—	293841	293886	339.—	293841	293886	403.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
OA 49600	51329	B 51329	B 51329	51329	B 51329	51329	51329	B 51329	51329	51329	248.—	122839	122837	340.—	293841	293886	341.—	293841	293886	404.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
OG 5801	6592	B 6592	B 6592	6592	B 6592	6592	6592	B 6592	6592	6592	249.—	122839	122837	342.—	293841	293886	343.—	293841	293886	405.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
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B 95933	96865	B 96865	B 96865	96865	B 96865	96865	96865	B 96865	96865	96865	251.—	122839	122837	346.—	293841	293886	347.—	293841	293886	407.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
BW 27327	27327	B 27327	B 27327	27327	B 27327	27327	27327	B 27327	27327	27327	252.—	122839	122837	348.—	293841	293886	349.—	293841	293886	408.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
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B 57549	57550	B 57550	B 57550	57550	B 57550	57550	57550	B 57550	57550	57550	254.—	122839	122837	352.—	293841	293886	353.—	293841	293886	410.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
B 58097	58160	B 58160	B 58160	58160	B 58160	58160	58160	B 58160	58160	58160	255.—	122839	122837	354.—	293841	293886	355.—	293841	293886	411.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
B 130623	130711	B 130711	B 130711	130711	B 130711	130711	130711	B 130711	130711	130711	256.—	122839	122837	356.—	293841	293886	357.—	293841	293886	412.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
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533481	534000	B 534000	B 534000	534000	B 534000	534000	534000	B 534000	534000	534000	258.—	122839	122837	360.—	293841	293886	361.—	293841	293886	414.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
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536631	537145	B 537145	B 537145	537145	B 537145	537145	537145	B 537145	537145	537145	260.—	122839	122837	364.—	293841	293886	365.—	293841	293886	416.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
B 549654	549711	B 549711	B 549711	549711	B 549711	549711	549711	B 549711	549711	549711	261.—	122839	122837	366.—	293841	293886	367.—	293841	293886	417.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
B 681388	681573	B 681573	B 681573	681573	B 681573	681573	681573	B 681573	681573	681573	262.—	122839	122837	368.—	293841	293886	369.—	293841	293886	418.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
B 719830	719844	B 719844	B 719844	719844	B 719844	719844	719844	B 719844	719844	719844	263.—	122839	122837	370.—	293841	293886	371.—	293841	293886	419.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
B 774237	774238	B 774238	B 774238	774238	B 774238	774238	774238	B 774238	774238	774238	264.—	122839	122837	372.—	293841	293886	373.—	293841	293886	420.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
92406	92418	B 92418	B 92418	92418	B 92418	92418	92418	B 92418	92418	92418	265.—	122839	122837	374.—	293841	293886	375.—	293841	293886	421.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
218650	218685	B 218685	B 218685	218685	B 218685	218685	218685	B 218685	218685	218685	266.—	122839	122837	376.—	293841	293886	377.—	293841	293886	422.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
219342	219349	B 219349	B 219349	219349	B 219349	219349	219349	B 219349	219349	219349	267.—	122839	122837	378.—	293841	293886	379.—	293841	293886	423.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
214375	214387	B 214387	B 214387	214387	B 214387	214387	214387	B 214387	214387	214387	268.—	122839	122837	380.—	293841	293886	381.—	293841	293886	424.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
215977	217116	B 217116	B 217116	217116	B 217116	217116	217116	B 217116	217116	217116	269.—	122839	122837	382.—	293841	293886	383.—	293841	293886	425.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
513212	513254	B 513254	B 513254	513254	B 513254	513254	513254	B 513254	513254	513254	270.—	122839	122837	384.—	293841	293886	385.—	293841	293886	426.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
608778	608787	B 608787	B 608787	608787	B 608787	608787	608787	B 608787	608787	608787	271.—	122839	122837	386.—	293841	293886	387.—	293841	293886	427.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
960998	960117	B 960117	B 960117	960117	B 960117	960117	960117	B 960117	960117	960117	272.—	122839	122837	388.—	293841	293886	389.—	293841	293886	428.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
437056	437059	B 437059	B 437059	437059	B 437059	437059	437059	B 437059	437059	437059	273.—	122839	122837	390.—	293841	293886	391.—	293841	293886	429.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
885797	885811	B 885811	B 885811	885811	B 885811	885811	885811	B 885811	885811	885811	274.—	122839	122837	392.—	293841	293886	393.—	293841	293886	430.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
54761	54785	B 54785	B 54785	54785	B 54785	54785	54785	B 54785	54785	54785	275.—	122839	122837	394.—	293841	293886	395.—	293841	293886	431.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
58765	58774	B 58774	B 58774	58774	B 58774	58774	58774	B 58774	58774	58774	276.—	122839	122837	396.—	293841	293886	397.—	293841	293886	432.—	267251	267252	B 694234	694235
59833	60000	B 60000	B 60000	60000	B 60000	60000	60000	B 60000																



L. U. 554—(Cont.)	L. U. 555—B 406739 406685	L. U. 556—B 114161 114190	L. U. 557—B 992488 992520	L. U. 558—B 207454 207495	L. U. 559—B 286151 286206	L. U. 560—B 358330 358407	L. U. 561—B 924644 924650	L. U. 562—B 319824 319844	L. U. 563—B 100868 100934	L. U. 564—B 268446 268524	L. U. 565—B 429771 429775	L. U. 566—B 705407 705408	L. U. 567—B 257532 257538	L. U. 568—B 827069 827070	L. U. 569—B 27275 27275	L. U. 570—B 70876 70886	L. U. 571—B 205772 205796	L. U. 572—B 505662 505664	L. U. 573—B 759646 759646	L. U. 574—B 22393 22428	L. U. 575—B 418572 418635	L. U. 576—B 451622 451817	L. U. 577—B 696365 696450	L. U. 578—B 175729 175734	L. U. 579—B 283150 283151	L. U. 580—B 764440 764521	L. U. 581—B 53246 53248	L. U. 582—B 91642 91675	L. U. 583—B 288970 288973	L. U. 584—B 602712 602713	L. U. 585—B 140496 140510	L. U. 586—B 296411 296558	L. U. 587—B 330172 330140	L. U. 588—B 812005 812030	L. U. 589—B 57521 57524	L. U. 590—B 96151 96188	L. U. 591—B 660147 660165	L. U. 592—B 274686 274716	L. U. 593—B 409804 409825	L. U. 594—B 714304 714310	L. U. 595—B 235201 235260	L. U. 596—B 280501 280600	L. U. 597—B 393934 393986	L. U. 598—B 704495 704508	L. U. 599—B 30082 30091	L. U. 600—B 752521 752524	L. U. 601—B 57941 57968	L. U. 602—B 392747 392886	L. U. 603—B 831800 831876	L. U. 604—B 7361 7470	L. U. 605—B 17216 17250	L. U. 606—B 419001 419001	L. U. 607—B 423079 423080	L. U. 608—B 426697 426712	L. U. 609—B 642136 642137	L. U. 610—B 698170 698940	L. U. 611—B 950504 950584	L. U. 612—B 2663 2690	L. U. 613—B 222881 222901	L. U. 614—B 313115 313167	L. U. 615—B 76815 76838	L. U. 616—B 98865 98898	L. U. 617—B 97112 97122	L. U. 618—B 100220 100232	L. U. 619—B 147184 147309	L. U. 620—B 531916 531967	L. U. 621—B 606078 606079	L. U. 622—B 623234 623421	L. U. 623—B 624901 624990	L. U. 624—B 781870 781870	L. U. 625—B 911159 911166	L. U. 626—B 677632 677643	L. U. 627—B 914403 914425	L. U. 628—B 23975 23975	L. U. 629—B 460292 460323	L. U. 630—B 701612 701627	L. U. 631—B 97936 97987	L. 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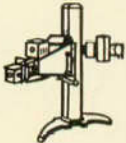
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